Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877. NUMBER 7.

ONLY REMEDY TO
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...THY FARMS, especially adapted to the VINE, where it is an ...ys LARGE PROFIT. ...the growth of Peach... small fruits. $300, Grains, ...

...ent VINEYARDS. Ob... 30 miles south of ... a mild, delightful ... doors of the New York ... Another Railroad ...

LARGE SUCCESS. ... Churches, Schools, ... recently established, ... Stores, Clothing, Glass, ... Drugs, at which differ... ... Rooms Rented for some years ... from pulmonary affec... ...ases and debility, many ... entirely recovered, ...ost been completed, ... buildings, four stories ... the accommodation of vis... ...ent.

$25 TO $40 PER ACRE, ... within the period of ... 26 acres of land ... ...ount as much as 100 ... with Fruit Growing ... in a short time on ...

...L, and TOWN LOTS, ... the Vineland, also ... information will be ... to CHARLES ... from a descrip... the well-known ... and published ...

...the "well to do" sort, ...ained their attention ... have grown rich, ...ing from sandy to clayey, ...ed with wet meadows, in ... marl are stored, suffi... ...ional surface after ... ...ural fertility. ... ...ost gracious fruits, in ... ...suitable condition ... ...e of this rule of ... ...ve found some of the old- ...y productive ... ...y, or a hundred years ... ...discover the cause of ... ...You make country life a ... ...the soil we found ... ...ances, generally in ... ...marl, showing ... ...smells, of the ver... ...substance is anal... ...very economical ... ...ly applied. ... ...farmer desires to cultiv...

[8-23-1y.]

LLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

...EN-BURG, Penn'a.

...NEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, ...PAYABLE ON DEMAND. ...ST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. ...ANGE COLLECTIONS MADE, ...AND A GENERAL ...KING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. ...ST paid to business of mor... A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

...NSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

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...ED 12, 1870. DEPOSITS ... less than One Dollar ... per cent. Interest is ... December, and it ... to be entitled to ... without troubling the de... ...ent the deposit book. ... Interest will be ... Preference with ... ...ho pay to borrowers of ... ...ore is four or more ... ...ed. Good reference ...

...ness in a Savings Bank, ...ld, nor Discounts ... ...ctly. ... ...ers were copies of the ... ...law relating to this ... ...ed by Dibert, C. B. ... ...John Lowman, H. ... ...Laughlin, D. J. Morrell, ...Morley, Lewis Pitt, H. ... ...Samuel, George T. Swank, and ...

...ISAAC J. WIRSELL, President. ...ATTEST: ...

[12-8-'76. 1y.]

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JOSEPH WEISSER,
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...HIGHEST PRICES in CASH for FURS of all kind, for which ... the highest price in cash. Red ... Fox, Otter, Mink and ... especially desired.

...Also, a full assortment of elegant CLOCKS ... the very LOWEST PRICES. ... &c., promptly repaired ... be at lower rates than ... charged in this community. ... know what I can do and ... respectfully invited to give ... a call before purchasing elsewhere. JOSEPH WEISSER, ...Corner Row, Ebensburg.

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CHARLES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. ...Office in new building on High ...st of Blair House.

A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High ...ll kinds of business. [1-21, '76.-1y.]

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Sellers' Liver Pills have stood an Thirty years a Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all Derangements of the Liver.
Sellers's Vermifuge, the great Worm Destroyer, expelled 400 worms from my child, 2 years old. Wm. Sarver, St. Louis Mo. Price of each, 25c. If your druggist don't keep them, send for them.
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SEEDS OUR SEEDS
Priced Catalogue of over 150 varieties of Garden, Field & Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., Mailed Free to all applicants.
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WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, and 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS of SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER and QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
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25 Extra Fine Bevel Cards, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Easton, N. Y.

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25 Extra Fine Cards, no two alike, with names, 10 cts. J. E. HARDER, Malden, N. Y.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most centrally located first-class house in the city. Street cars within one square every five minutes to all the depots of both cities. Terms $2.50 per day.
Large Sample Rooms for commercial travelers.
SEITHER & GA BLE, Proprietors.
Feb. 16, 1877. 3m.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds,
STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC
New Sorts, by Mail.
PLANTS of the newest and improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete out-door collection in the country, including all the new large and superb imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb or Fruit Seeds 25 packs of either, for $1.00, by mail.
C. C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort, for Upland, Low land, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.
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T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

JAMES WILKINSON..... M. J. O'FRIEL.
WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.
Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. [4-12.—1y.]

WANTED—FARMS TO SELL.—I have hundreds of applicants for FARMS just now. Also, reliable city properties to exchange for Farms. Hundreds of people come into my office, and I cannot get sufficient Farms. I have lots of customers for good improvements—all cash. Write or call as soon as possible, and if not too far distant, I will go and see the property. S. M. JAMES, Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, near the Post-office. [2-23-1y.]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that WILLIAM B. BONACKER has executed to me a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and that I have accepted said trust. Persons indebted to said William B. Bonacker are required to pay the amount of the same over to me, and all persons having claims against him are requested to present their accounts to me duly authenticated for settlement. HERMAN BAUMAN.
Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 8, 1877.—2t.

CALLED BY THE ANGELS.

The farmer's wife is sitting alone
In the dusk of a winter's day,
While over the hills the shadows fall,
And over the meadows gray,
And the cares of many a busy hour
Steal fast from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through mists of tears,
To the church yard under the hill,
Where the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
Lies soft and pure and still,
And where her treasures, so long ago,
She laid at the Master's will.

And ah! how oft, as the days go by,
She starts, as her listening ear
Has almost caught on the passing breeze
Voices so sweet and clear.
"'Tis the angels calling!" she thinks. "Ah me!
It is weary waiting here."

The farmer comes from his work, at last,
In the dusk of a winter's day,
And he sits him down by his faithful wife,
And she parts his locks so gray,
And looks in his face with a loving smile
That years steal never away.

And back again, as her dim eyes turn
To the hills where the shadows fall,
She thinks, "My treasures are lying there.
But He has not taken all,
Since one is waiting beside me still
Till the angel's voices call."

But the weeks are slow, and the aged two,
In the dusk of many a day,
Will watch the shadows come and go
O'er the meadows cold and gray,
Ere they, at the Master's will, may lie
Where their treasures are laid away.

Wait till the Overflowing Scourge is Upon You.

Speech of Jeremiah S. Black before the Electoral Tribunal, on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

From the Congressional Record.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I had not, and have not now, any intention to argue this case. I never heard the objections, nor knew what they were, until they were read in your presence this morning. It would be presumption in me to attempt an argument before a tribunal like this on such a case as this, having had no previous opportunity to consider it which might put me in a condition better than the judges themselves. You have heard as much of this case and know as much about it as I do.

My idea of the duty which a counselor owes to a court or to any other tribunal, judicial or quasi-judicial, is that he should never open his mouth except for the purpose of assisting the judges in coming to a correct conclusion; and if he is not so situation to do that, he ought to keep silence.

Besides that, I am, I suppose, the very last man in this whole nation who should be called upon to speak here and now.—Everybody has suffered more or less by events and proceedings of the recent past, some by wear and tear of conscience and some by a deep sense of oppression and wrong. But perhaps I, more than most others, have felt the consciousness that I have lost the dignity of an American citizen. I, in common with the rest, am degraded and humiliated. This nation has got her great leg fast in a trap. It is vain to struggle for extrication.

I am so fallen from the proud estate of a free citizen, you have so objected me that I am fit for nothing on earth but to represent the poor, disfranchised, broken hearted Democracy. And because I suffer more, they think me more good for nothing than the rest, and conclude to send me out on this forlorn hope, judging, no doubt truly, that it matters nothing what becomes of me. I ought to go gladly if anything which I can do or say might have the effect of mitigating the horrible calamity with which the country is threatened, a President deriving his title from a shameless sactistic, not merely a fraud, but a fraud deserved and exposed. I know not how I would feel if called upon to suffer death for my country. I am not the stuff that martyrs are made of, but if my life could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed, I *ought* to go to the grave as freely as I ever went to my bed. I see, however, no practical good that I can do, and it is mere weakness to complain.

We have certain objections to the counting of this Hayes vote from South Carolina which look to me unanswerable, but I cannot hope that they will wear that appearance in other men's eyes. Perhaps the feeling which I in common with millions of others entertain on this subject, prevents us from seeing this thing in its true light. But you are wise; you are calm. You can look all through this awful business with a learned spirit; no passionate hatred of this great fraud can cloud your mental vision or shake the even balance of your judgment. You do not think it any wrong that a nation should be cheated by false election returns. On the contrary, it is rather a blessing which Heaven has sent us in this strange disguise. When the counterfeit he shall be throned and sceptered and crowned, you think we ought all of us to fall down and worship it as the hope of our political salvation. You will teach us and perhaps we will learn (perhaps not) that under such a rule we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triumphant.

Give, then, your cool consideration to these objections, and try them by the standard of the law. I mean the law as it was before the organization of this commission. I admit that since then a great revolution has taken place in the law. It is not now what it used to be. All our notions of public right and public wrong have suffered a complete *bouleversement*.

The question submitted to you is whether the persons who gave these votes were "duly appointed." Duly, of course, means according to law. What law? The Constitution of the United States, the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, the Constitution of South Carolina, and the authorized acts of her Legislature—these, taken all together, constitute the law of the case before you.

By these laws the right, duty, and power of appointing electors is given to the people of South Carolina; that is to say, the citizens of the State qualified to vote at general elections. Who are they? By the Constitution of the State in order to qualify them as voters they must be registered. The registry of a native citizen is a sine qua non to his right of voting as much as the naturalization of a foreigner.

Now, the Legislature never passed any law for the registration of voters, and no registration of them was ever made. No doubt has been or can be entertained that the object and purpose of this omission was fraudulent and dishonest; for the Legislature as well as the Executive Department of that Government has been in the hands of the most redemptionless rogues on the face of the earth. But whatever may have been the motive, nobody can doubt that the legal effect of this omission is to make the election illegal.

That is hardly the worst of it. The election itself, emancipated from all law and all authority, was no better than a riot, a mob, a general saturnalia, in which the soldiers of the United States army cut the principal as well as the decentest figure. We offer to prove—the offer will go upon record, and there it will stand forever—that every poll in Charleston county, where they rushed into the ballot box 7,000 majority, was in possession of the soldiers.

A Government whose elections are controlled by military force cannot be republican in form or substance. For this I cite the authority of Luther vs. Borden, if perchance the old-time law has yet any influence. Do you not see the hideous depth of national degradation into which you will plunge us if you sanctify this mode of making a President? Brush up your historical memory and think of it for a moment. The man whom you elect in this way is as purely the creature of the military power as Caligula or Domitian, for whom the pretorian guards controlled the hustings and counted the votes.

But then we cannot get behind the returns, forsooth? Not we? You will not let us. We cannot get behind them. No. That is the law, of course. We may struggle for justice; we may cry for mercy; we may go down on our knees, and beg and wail for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens; but we might as well put up our prayers to Jupiter, or Mars, as bring suit in the court where Rutherford thus presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more favor than we shall be heard by our adversaries. We are at their mercy; it is only to them that we can appeal, because you, gentlemen, unfortunately cannot help us. You are bound by the new law which you have made. You are of course indicted like other people for the vice of consistency, and what's done once must be done over again.

In the Louisiana case the people appointed electors in favor of Tilden, recorded their act, finished it, and left their work in such a state that nobody could misunderstand it. But other persons, who had no power to appoint, falsified the record of the actual appointment, partly by plain forgery and partly by fraud which was as corrupt in morals and as void in law as any forgery could be. You thought it right and legal and just to say that you would not look at the record which the people had made; the forgery, the fraud, and the corruption were too sacred to be interfered with; the touch must not be allowed to come in conflict with the imposture, lest the concussion might be damaging.

This precedent must be followed. It is new law, to be sure, but we must give it due welcome; and the new lords that it brings into power must be regarded as our "very noble and approved good masters." Having decided that electors were duly appointed in Louisiana who were known not to be appointed we cannot expect you to take notice of any fact similar or kindred to it in South Carolina.

Then, again, the question of "duly appointed" was decided in the case of Levisee, an elector who was an officer of the United States Government at the time he was appointed, and continued to be afterward. The Federal Constitution says that no man shall be appointed who is in that relation to the Federal Government. But you held, according to law, mind you, that he was a lawful elector and his vote a good vote. In other words, a thing is perfectly constitutional although it is known to be in the very teeth of a constitutional interdict.

Now you see why we are hopeless. The present state of the law is sadly against us. The friends of honest elections and honest government are in deep despair. We once thought that the verifying power of the two Houses of Congress ought to be brought always into requisition for the purpose of seeing whether the thing that is brought here is forgery and a fraud on the one hand, or whether it is a genuine and true certificate on the other.

But while we cannot ask you to go back behind this certificate, will you just please to go to it—only look—not step behind. If you do, you will find that it is no certificate at all such as is required by law. The certificate does not show that either of those requirements was met; and where a party is exercising a special authority like this they must keep strictly within it, and you are not to presume anything except what appears on the face of their act to be done.

If anybody will cast back his mind a little into the history of Presidential elections or look at the debates of less than a year ago, he will remember that Mr. Jefferson was charged when he was Vice President of the United States with having elected himself by means of, not a fraudulent, but a merely informal vote sent up from Georgia. The informality was not in the certificate inside of the envelope, but in the outside wrapping on. Mr. Matthew C. Davis, in 1837, got up that story. It was not true, but it was believed for a while, and it cast great odium on Mr. Jefferson's memory. It was not an informality that was nearly as important as this, nothing like it. But one of the Senators now on this bench refused to it in a debate only a short time ago, and denounced Mr. Jefferson as having elected himself by fraud, because he did not call the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives to that fact.

If Mr. Jefferson's memory ought to be sent down to posterity covered with infamy because he in his own case allowed a vote to be counted which was slightly informal on the outside of the envelope, I should be glad to know what ought to be done to those who would count this vote which has neither form nor substance, which leaves out all the essential particulars that they are required to certify?

This great nation still struggles for justice; a million majority of white people send up their cry, and a majority of more than a quarter of a million of all colors demand it. But we cannot complain; I want you to understand that we do not complain. Usually it is said that "the fowler scatters not forth his net in sight of the bird," but this fowler set the net in sight of the birds that went into it. It is largely our own fault that we were caught.

We are promised—and I hope the promise will be kept—that we shall have a good government, fraudulent though it be; that the rights of the States shall be respected and individual liberty be protected. We are promised the same reformation which the Turkish Government is now proposing to its people. The Sultan promises that if he is sustained in his present contest, he will establish and act upon certain principles.

First, the work of decentralization shall commence immediately and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully looked after. Secondly, the people shall be governed by their natural judges; they will not send Mohammedans nor Christian renegades from Constantinople down on them, but they shall be governed by people of their own faith.

Thirdly, no subordinate officer, when he commits an illegal act, shall be permitted to plead in justification the orders of his superior. How much we need exactly that kind of reform in this country, and how glad we ought to be that our Government is going to be used as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denounce negro supremacy and carpet-bag thieves. Their net policy for the South is to be abandoned. They offer everything but one; but on that subject their lips are closely sealed. They refuse to say that they will not cheat as heretofore in the elections. If they would only agree to that, if they would only repent of their election frauds, and make restitution of the votes they have stolen, the circle of our felicities would be full.

If this thing stands accepted and the law you have made for this occasion shall be the law for all occasions, we can never expect such a thing as an honest election again. If you want to know who will be President by a future election, do not inquire how the people of the States are going to vote. You need only to know what kind of scoundrels constitute the Returning Boards, and how much it will take to buy them.

But I think that even that will end some day. At present you have us down and under your feet. Never had you a better right to rejoice. Well may you say, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell we are at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves." But nevertheless wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. "The refuge of lies shall be swept away and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered." This mighty and puissant nation will get rose herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait, retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden foot but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow but exceedingly fine. Wait till the floodgate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see fine grinding then.

AN OLD MAID'S PARADISE.—It appears, writes a tourist, that in Shetland the greatest number of marriages are between youths of nineteen and maids of thirty-two. Whenever a young man can act his part in the manning of a boat he has arrived at the height of his ambition, and therefore there is no wonder at his marrying early; but why he pitches on an old maid instead of a young girl is not so easily accounted for, unless it be that the young men have a peculiar affection for old maids, as old men have a peculiar affection for young girls. However, in no country is a lover so faithful to his mistress as is Shetland. I never heard of a Shetland sailor who was guilty of a breach of promise although he should be absent for ten years. Not only does he not break his engagement, but never fails to write to his beloved one in effusions of the most endearing nature, always beginning or ending his epistle with "My Pet," "My Jewel," "My Watch," or "My Diamond." Years before the celebration of the marriage the woman is by no means slack in telling all her neighbors of the particulars of the engagement, and of the year, and of the month, and of the day, and of the hour when it is to be celebrated. It is no uncommon thing for neighbors who have not been invited to the marriage to dress in disguise and participate in the festivities of the evening. The usual way they disguise themselves is by rolling the body up in a straw rope and blackening the face. These maskers have usually all the privileges of invited guests, and are treated with great civility. At the end of every dance every man must kiss his female partner. Sometimes the men dance by themselves, as the women cannot hold out to such long and furious exercise; and when they finish their dance they do not kiss, but they hug each other to such a degree as to cause disgust to those who have been unaccustomed to such a habit.

ANOTHER FIGURE CURIOSITY.—In your weekly, says a writer to the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, I saw an article headed "Curious." As I sometimes try these mathematical curiosities, I send you the following: "Multiply 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by 9, and your result will be 1,111,111,101; divided by 2, the result is 555,555,550½. Now multiply 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by 12½ (9 and ½ of 9), and you have 1,666,666,662½. Multiply this product by 2, and you have 2,333,333,325. Now multiply 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by 9, and you have 8,888,888,889. Multiply this product by ½ of 9 4/9, and you have 39,999,999,995; this multiplied by 2 gives 80,000,000,001; the first and last figures added make the multipliers. Now add the four products of the first process together and you have 6,666,666,666½; then add the product of the last process together and you have 128,888,888,889½."

A LONG LOST HUSBAND.—The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "Ab at ten years ago a party of from twenty to twenty-five men left Geneva, New York, for the mining regions in one of the Western States. Among the party was Jerome Crawford, who left behind him a wife and one child. Two years later all returned except Mr. Crawford, who, they said, became separated from the rest of the party and could not be found. About four years ago his wife, giving up all hope for him, and thinking he must be dead, married again. Some time ago she received a letter from her supposed dead husband, saying that he had been captured by the Indians and held by them as a prisoner until recently, when he made his escape, and now asks his wife to send him money so he could return to his old home again."

THE FLUTIST'S DOG.

About the period of the war of Navarin, there lived a poor beggar, of the name of Sulpice. Lean and scraggy, as ugly as a Quasimodo, and shaped like a Z, he possessed but a dog for his companion, and a flute as only means of subsistance. But his talent upon that instrument was such that he could attract by its melodious sounds those whom his unfortunate physiognomy repulsed.

They say that beggars at this period had no dislike to a glass of wine in the course of their wanderings. Beside everybody frequented the taverns. Times are very much changed. To day every one goes to the coffee-house. On a certain day Sulpice entered a tavern; he ate enough for four, and drank sufficient for ten, and then rolled under the table, and slept by the side of his dog. An amateur, who was seated at one of the adjoining tables, took advantage of his sleep, robbed him of his flute, and went out without any one discovering the theft.

When Sulpice awoke, his first movement was to search for his flute, which, on more than one occasion, had assisted to pay his reckoning. In vain he fumbled in his pockets, the instrument had disappeared. How to express the shock—the consternation of the poor beggar! This flute was his all—his resource; it was excellent in tone, and of perfect workmanship; besides, he had possessed it for more than twenty years! What a dreadful blow for poor Sulpice. Desolation was depicted in every feature; a cold perspiration trickled down his face. To no purpose did he question the barkeeper, waiters and customers; they all shrugged their shoulders. The poor little fellow then made an infernal noise; he cried, swore, raved, and overturned the tables and chairs, but no one could give him back his flute; and they even threatened to call in the police to put an end to the uproar. Sulpice pocketed paying his reckoning and departed, his eyes swollen with tears, and his heart burning with rage.

Who has not heard of the admirable instinct of dogs? There have been frequent examples of their running scent; but the acuteness of their hearing has seldom been put to the test. Sulpice was already a good distance from the tavern, when, on turning a street, he saw his dog wag his tail and raise his ears, like a pointer on the track of a partridge; next he placed himself before his master, bounding up joyfully and impatient to go forward. Sulpice, who, at the moment, was in no encouraging humor, harshly repulsed, and even beat him. The dog, nowise quelled by beating, continued to manœuvre with redoubled ardor. His master to his astonishment, knew not to what cause to attribute this strange obstinacy. He stood still, lost in deep thought, when he heard behind him the sound of a flute. His heart beat violently, and a restless curiosity took possession of his mind; he resorted a few paces, and his dog began to point again, redoubling his efforts, more he had, at last been undeceived. He ran before, showing the way, and stopped barking in front of a house, from whence proceeded the melodious sounds. The beggar listened attentively, his sadness gaining strength every instant; soon his doubts were changed to conviction.

"Shall I enter?" he asked of himself.

He went in; his dog, animated with zeal, and bounding with joy, ran before his master, and scratching at the door of the unknown musician. He, hearing the noise, came to open the door himself, holding the flute in his hand.

"Holy Virgin! 'tis my flute," exclaimed Sulpice, transported with fury. "My name is engraved on it."

Nor was he deceived. The unknown could not deny the fact, or offer a single word in justification. He was a devoted amateur, jealous of the reputation of Sulpice. In robbing him of his instrument, he thought to deprive him likewise of his skill. Humbled and confused he stammered out some humble words of apology and restored the flute without any difficulty. Poor Sulpice, scarcely crediting such indulgence for good luck, asked nothing further, but rapidly descended the steps, and departed, like Saint Rock, with his dog.

TRUE BLUE.

In the language of commerce, blue, as a color, is looking up. Strange as it may appear, it has taken mankind over 4,000 years to discover the merits—the true blue, as it were—of the azure ray. This is the more strange as nature has set him an example of her love for blue—a blue sky is overhead—and three-fourths of the earth's surface, "the sea, the blue, blue sea," is of that color; and as an example of the eternal fitness of things, the prospect of a whole nation looks particularly blue at present. Blue eyes denote a peaceful temperament; a blue light almost signifies that all is safety and serenity (on a railroad); the famous blue laws were solid, sober and sombre, and a case of blue shows a frigidity of temperament that pertains to a dweller in the North, as the poet says to the Laplander:

"With blue cold nose and wrinkled brow—
Traveler whence comest thou?"

And lastly a man with a habitual blue cotton umbrella overhead is certain to be a man of calm and unruffled demeanor, a man whose deportment is as far above exposure as his blue umbrella is above his head.

No man with a blue umbrella is ever seen in a hurry—he never figures in a divorce case—he rarely has a lawsuit, and feverish speculation enters not his thoughts; his walk and conversation are alike slow and circumspect, and no visionary railroad schemes or joint stock companies emanate from the head on which descends the subdued light of the blue cotton umbrella. The unbending street car is not blue; and no respectable blue umbrella serves as a prop to a man who is vainly searching for a key hole at 2 a. m. It is always the nice modern silk umbrella that keeps the rain alike from the just and the unjust; it is the modern umbrella that shields the insurance agent, the lightning rod man and the sewing machine peddler, and, to sum up the evidence, what this country wants is to return to the honest and true worthy shade of the blue cotton umbrella.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PITS.—Salt put into the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movement in fits either in children or animals, and the frequent use of salt is the best remedy for epilepsy.

THE APOSTOLIC CLOCK.

A fac-simile of the original apostolic, musical and astronomical clock in the Strasburg cathedral, a curious and wonderful piece of mechanism, celebrated the world over, was opened for exhibition at Horticultural (lower) Hall yesterday. It is the work of a young clockmaker's apprentice, Franz Von Engle, of Strasburg, who having conceived the idea of making a fac simile of the clock invented by Isaac Habrecht, obtained permission from the sexton of the cathedral to copy it. After seven years' close application to his self-imposed task his work was completed, and so overjoyed was the young man that he became insane and died six months after. A disagreement arose among the heirs respecting the disposition of the clock, which was purchased about a year ago by the present proprietors for the sum of $5,000 in gold.

The clock stands on the base 4 feet front, 2½ feet deep, and 20 feet 4 inches high. The lower section has a dial representing the ancient zodiac, with the signs of the first, second and third magnitude, with the signs of each month of the year exhibited at the proper time and season, the dial making but one revolution in the year, and but one-half of it is exposed at a time. Above this, in each corner, are lions' heads, with rings in their mouths. Above this is another section, with a dial twenty-two inches in diameter, on which is represented on the outer circle the minutes and hours in the usual manner. Within are four dials, representing the month, day of month, day of the week, and phases of the moon. In niches on either side of the frames are carved figures of Time and Justice. Above this are two Roman columns, with capital, representing two lions' heads. On the top of the capital there stands a wolf watching the sheep. Above the dial is a keystone, with a small door in the centre, with cherubim on either side guarding it. The top section is in the form of a Gothic chapel, with a small door on either side, and a large one over a star in front in the centre, with a balcony over centre, and spires extending up either side.

At every half hour is heard the ringing of the bell, and the door of the keystone opens, showing the figure of Death, followed by the music of an organ. Three minutes after a chime of twenty bells is heard, when from the right door of the chapel the disciples come out in procession, while the door opens and the Saviour comes in sight. As the disciples reach him they pause, one by one turn their faces towards him and bow, except Peter, which is the central figure. The bow is returned by the Saviour, and immediately a cock perched on the right corner flaps his wings and crows, when Satan appears and disappears in the balcony above. Meanwhile a Roman sentinel on the left of the procession has faced towards it and remains until the procession has passed, when Satan appears again, turning its head in the direction of Judas. After Satan appears he is followed by the music of the organ, when the left door closes the scene. The Apostles come out once every half hour during the day and evening.—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN EASY PLEDGE.—Of course almost every one has heard of the New England farmer who signed the pledge, with the reservation that he might drink all he wanted to while he washed his sheep; and how he kept it two or three months, and then got drunk in the middle of January. A brother heard him with breaking the pledge, whereupon the farmer led him to the barn, and pouring to a shivering, chirping, old ram, remarked:

"I've just washed the old fool fellow eight times (hic) already this morning, and I ain't done a washin of him yet?"

A four printer in Pittsburgh is equally as ingenious in keeping the letter of his pledge. The great Murphy excitement there has been gathering in signers by the thousand and he was "stooped" along with others. The "pledges" are printed on neat cards, so that the signers can put them in their wallets after attaching their signatures.

The night on which Hughes signed was a crowded one, and pen and ink not being handy, Hughes subscribed his name in pencil. For a week or two he observed the pledge religiously, but one night a brewer sent a half barrel of beer to the foreman to treat the "troops." It was duly tapped as soon as the last telegram was up, and the boys began to enjoy the exhilarating beverage, with the exception of Hughes, who looked on. At length he asked if it was good beer, and was informed that it was a prime article. He pulled out his pledge and looked at it fixedly. An idea struck him, and he whistled a bar of opera just above his breath. Hunting up a piece of rubber, he easily erased his name, and then joined and drank his share of the beer. Having finished it, he quietly subscribed his name again in pencil. Since then, whenever he wants a glass of beer, he rubs his name out and takes it. He claims that he never breaks his pledge, as his name is not signed to it when he drinks.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—An ingenious person named Frank P. Jermayne, of Washington, D. C., inspired probably by sympathy for the numerous short sighted persons who are compelled to wear, or who affect eye-glasses, has invented a self-adjusting "nose-clamp," which not only relieves the skin of the nose of the unpleasant contact with bone clamps common in ordinary glasses, besides avoiding dangerous pressure upon the optic nerves, but also avoids tiresomeness. It is of the pendant spring-clamp kind now in general use. The invention is so simple that the wonder is that no optician has ever thought of it before. In place of the usual permanent nose-clamp of hard rubber, here is inserted a shell one of soft rubber is substituted, and it is hung in the middle on a hinge which permits it to adjust itself to any angle or any part of the bridge of the nose. When once placed it cannot be shaken off, and yet the pressure on the skin is felt much less than that of ordinary frames. The new frames can be applied to an ordinary eye-glass by any optician.

A PROMISING youth of only seven summers, who had been accused of not always telling the truth, once examined his father. "Father, did you sing when you were a boy?" "No, my son," said the parent, who evidently did not recall the past with any distinctness. "Nor mother, either?" persisted the young lawyer. "No; but why so?" "Oh, because I don't see how two people who never told a lie could have a boy that tells as many as I do."

Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877. NUMBER 7.

ONLY REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES

CHANGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

...ting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an ...ded success and pays LARGE PROFIT. ...ell adapted to the growth of Peaches, ...pples, and small fruits: also, Grains, ...and Vegetables.

...ndreds of excellent VINEYARDS. Orchard Farms can now be seen.

...LOCATION is only 31 miles south of ..., on Railroad, in a mild, delightful ...mate, at the very doors of the New York ...Philadelphia Markets. Another Railroad ...ect to New York.

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...has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years ...people suffering from pulmonary affec... catarrh, catching cold, and debility, many ...whom have entirely recovered.

...Brick Hotel has just been completed, ...front, with back buildings, four stories ...ing French roof, and all modern ...ements for the accommodation of visi...

...OF FARM LAND, $25 00 PER ACRE, ...by installments, within the period of ...years. In this climate, 20 acres of land ...bor will count as much as 100 ...Northern earth.

...be acquainted with Fruit Growing ...to familiarize with it in a short time on ...own farm.

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...following is an extract from a descrip... of Vineland, written by the well-known ... Robinson, and published ...New York Tribune:

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"Certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in ...near vicinities, and suitable condition ...found forming, that we know of this side of ...Prairies. We found some of the old-...apparently just as profitably productive ...cultured of forest fifty or a hundred years ...

"A glance would soon discover the cause of ...unusual fertility. The whole country is a ...deposit and all through the soil we found ...of calcareous substances, generally in ...of rounded calcareous marl, showing ...distinct forms of ancient shells, of the ter... and this marly substance is scat... all through the soil, in a very comminuted ...into the exact condition most easily assim... by plants as the farmer desires to culti...

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DANIEL J. MORRELL, President. ...Dibert, Treasurer. ...Evans, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

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...en the room formerly ...occupied by R. Kinkead, Esq., in ...the building of the old FREEMAN office ...next door to M. L. Oatman's ...Drug Store, the undersigned ...respectfully informs the public ...that he is prepared to repair clocks, watches, ...jewelry, &c., at short notice, in a workmanlike ...manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please ...give him a call.

CARL RIVINIUS. Late with Mr. Jos. Weisser. Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1876.-1y.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. ...Residence in new building on High ...street, one door west of Blair House. ...Nov. 25, 1876.-tf.

...A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High ...street, next door west of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

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25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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Feb. 16, 1877. 3m.

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PLANTS of the newest and improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues gratis, by mail. Also, bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen Herb or Fruit Seeds 25 packets of either, for $1.00, by mail.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that WILLIAM B. BONACKER has executed to me a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and that I have accepted said trust. Persons indebted to said William B Bonacker are required to pay the amount of the same over to me, and all persons having claims against him are requested to present their accounts to me, duly authenticated for settlement. HERMAN BAUMER. Johnstown, Feb. 5, 1877.-23-3t.

CALLED BY THE ANGELS.

The farmer's wife is sitting alone
In the dusk of a winter's day,
While over the hills the shadows fall,
And over the meadows gray,
And the cares of many a busy hour
Steal fast from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through mists of tears,
To the church yard under the hill,
Where the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
Lies soft and pure and still,
And where her treasures, so long ago,
She laid at the Master's will.

And ah! how oft, as the days go by,
She starts, as her listening ear
Has almost caught on the passing breeze
Voices so sweet and clear,
"Tis the angels calling!" she thinks. "Ah me!
It is weary waiting here."

The farmer comes from his work, at last,
In the dusk of a winter's day,
And he sits him down by his faithful wife,
And she parts his locks so gray,
And looks in his face with a loving smile
That years steal never away.

And back again, as her dim eyes turn
To the hills where the shadows fall,
She thinks, "My treasures are lying there.
But He has not taken all,
Since one is waiting beside me still
Till the angel's voices call."

But the weeks are slow, and the aged two,
In the dusk of many a day,
Will watch the shadows come and go
O'er the meadows cold and gray,
Ere they, at the Master's will, may lie
Where their treasures are laid away.

Wait till the Overflowing Scourge is Upon You.

Speech of Jeremiah S. Black before the Electoral Tribunal, on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

From the Congressional Record.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I had not, and have not now, any intention to argue this case. I never heard the objections, nor knew what they were, until they were read in your presence this morning. It would be presumption in me to attempt an argument before a tribunal like this on such a case as this, having had no previous opportunity to consider it which might put me in a condition better than the judges themselves. You have heard as much of this case and know as much about it as I do.

My idea of the duty which a counsellor owes to a court or to any other tribunal, judicial or quasi-judicial, is that he should never open his mouth except for the purpose of assisting the judges in coming to a correct conclusion; and if he is not in a situation to do that, he ought to keep silence.

Besides that, I am, I suppose, the very last man in this whole nation who should be called upon to speak here and now.—Everybody has suffered more or less by events and proceedings of the recent past, some by wear and tear of conscience and some by a deep sense of oppression and wrong. But perhaps I, more than most others, have felt the consciousness that I have lost the dignity of an American citizen. I, in common with the rest, am degraded and humiliated. This nation has got her great big foot in a trap. It is vain to struggle for her extrication.

I am so fallen from the proud estate of a free citizen, you have so abjected me that I am fit for nothing on earth but to represent the poor, defrauded, broken hearted Democracy. And because I suffer more, they think me more good for nothing than the rest, and conclude to send me out on this forlorn hope, judging, no doubt truly, that it matters nothing what becomes of me. I ought to go gladly if anything which I can do or say might have the effect of mitigating the horrible calamity with which the country is threatened, a President deriving his title from a shameless swindle, not merely a fraud, but a fraud detected and exposed. I know not how I would feel if called upon to suffer death for my country. I am not the stuff that martyrs are made of, but if my life could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed, I *ought* to go to the grave as freely as I ever went to my bed. I see, however, no practical good that I can do, and it is mere weakness to complain.

We have certain objections to the counting of this Hayes vote from South Carolina which look to me insuperable, but I cannot hope that they will wear that appearance in other men's eyes. Perhaps the feeling which I in common with millions of others entertain on this subject, prevents us from seeing this thing in its true light. But you are wise; you are calm. You can look all through this awful business with a learned spirit; no passionate hatred of this great fraud can cloud your mental vision or shake the even balance of your judgment. You do not think it any wrong that a nation should be cheated by false election returns. On the contrary, it is rather a blessing which Heaven has sent us in this strange disguise. When the omnipotent lie shall be throned and sceptered and crowned, you think we ought all of us to fall down and worship it as the hope of our political salvation. You will teach us and perhaps we will learn (perhaps not) that under such a rule we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triumphant.

Give, then, your cool consideration to these objections, and try them by the standard of the law. I mean the law as it was before the organization of this commission. I admit that since then a great revolution has taken place in the law. It is not now what it used to be. All our notions of public right and public wrong have suffered a complete *bouleversement*.

The question submitted to you is whether the persons who gave these votes were "duly appointed." Duly, of course, means according to law. What law? The Constitution of the United States, the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, the Constitution of South Carolina, and the authorized acts of her Legislature—these, taken all together, constitute the law of the case before you.

By these laws the right, duty, and power of appointing electors is given to the people of South Carolina; that is to say, the citizens of the State qualified to vote at general elections. Who are they? By the Constitution of the State in order to qualify them as voters they must be registered. The registry of a native citizen is a sine qua non to his right of voting as much as the naturalization of a foreigner.

Now, the Legislature never passed any law for the registration of voters, and no registration of them was ever made. No doubt has been or can be ascertained that the object and purpose of this omission was fraudulent and dishonest; for the Legislature as well as the Executive Department of that Government has been in the hands of the most redemptionless rogues on the face of the earth. But whatever may have been the motive, nobody can doubt that the legal effect of this omission is to make the election illegal.

That is hardly the worst of it. The election itself, emancipated from all law and all authority, was no better than a riot, a mob, a general saturnalia, in which the soldiers of the United States army cut the principal as well as the decentest figure. We offer to prove—the offer will go upon record, and there it will stand forever—that every poll in Charleston county, where they rushed into the ballot box 7,000 majority, was in possession of the soldiers.

A Government whose elections are controlled by military force cannot be republican in form or substance. For this I cite the authority of Luther vs. Borden, if perchance the old-time law has yet any influence. Do you not see the hideous depth of national degradation into which you will plunge us if you sanctify this mode of making a President? Brush up your historical memory and think of it for a moment. The man whom you elect in this way is as purely the creature of the military power as Caligula or Domitian, for whom the pretorian guards controlled the hustings and counted the votes.

But then we cannot get behind the returns, forsooth! Not we! You will not let us. We cannot get behind them. No. That is the law, of course. We may struggle for justice; we may cry for mercy; we may go down on our knees, and beg and woo for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens; but we might as well put up our prayers to Jupiter, or Mars, as bring suit in the court where Rhadamanthus presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more fervor than we shall be heard by our adversaries. We are at their mercy; it is only to them that we can appeal, because you, gentlemen, unfortunately cannot help us. You are bound by the new law which you have made. You are of course addicted like other people to the vice of consistency, and what is done once must be done over again.

In the Louisiana case the people appointed electors in favor of Tilden, recorded their act, finished it, and left their work in such a state that nobody could misunderstand it. But other persons, who had no power to appoint, falsified the record of the actual appointment, partly by plain forgery and partly by fraud which was as corrupt in morals and as void in law as any forgery could be. You thought it right and legal and just to say that you would not look at the record which the people had made; the forgery, the fraud, and the corruption were too sacred to be interfered with; the truth must not be allowed to come in conflict with the imposture, lest the concussion might be damaging.

This precedent must be followed. It is new law, to be sure, but we must give it due welcome; and the new lords that it brings into power must be regarded as our "very noble and approved good masters." Having decided that electors were duly appointed in Louisiana who were known not to be appointed we cannot expect you to take notice of any fact similar or kindred to it in South Carolina.

Then, again, the question of "duly appointed" was decided in the case of Levisee, an elector who was an officer of the United States Government at the time he was appointed, and continued to be afterward. The Federal Constitution says that no man shall be appointed who is in that relation to the Federal Government. But you held, according to law, mind you, that he was a lawful elector and his vote a good vote. In other words, a thing is perfectly constitutional although it is known to be in the very teeth of a constitutional interdict.

Now you see why we are hopeless. The present state of the law is sadly against us. The friends of honest elections and honest government are in deep despair. We once thought that the verifying power of the two Houses of Congress ought to be brought always into requisition for the purpose of seeing whether the thing that is brought here is forgery and a fraud on the one hand, or whether it is a genuine and true certificate on the other.

But while we cannot ask you to go back behind this certificate, will you just please to go to it—only to it—not step behind. If you do, you will find that it is no certificate at all such as is required by law. The certificate does not show that either of those requirements was met; and where a party is exercising a special authority like this they must keep strictly within it, and you are not to presume anything except what appears on the face of them act to be done.

If anybody will cast back his mind a little into the history of Presidential elections or look at the debates of less than a year ago, he will remember that Mr. Jefferson was charged when he was Vice-President of the United States with having elected himself by means of, not a fraudulent, but a merely informal vote sent up from Georgia. The informality was not in the certificate inside of the envelope, but in the outside verification. Mr. Matthew C. Davis, in 1837, got up that story. It was not true, but it was believed for a while, and it cast great odium on Mr. Jefferson's memory. It was not an informality that was nearly as important as this, nothing like it. But one of the Senators now on this bench referred to it in a debate only a short time ago, and denounced Mr. Jefferson as having elected himself by fraud, because he did not call the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives to that fact.

If Mr. Jefferson's memory ought to be sent down to posterity covered with infamy because he in his own case allowed a vote to be counted which was slightly informal on the outside of the envelope, I should be glad to know what ought to be done to those who would count this vote which has neither form nor substance, which leaves out all the essential particulars that they are required to certify?

This great nation still struggles for justice: a million majority of white people send up their cry, and a majority of more than a quarter of a million of all colors demand it. But we cannot complain; I want you to understand that we do not complain. Usually it is said that "the fowler setteth not forth his net in sight of the bird," but this fowler set the net in sight of the birds that went into it. It is largely our own fault that we were caught.

We are promised—and I hope the promise will be kept—that we shall have a good government, fraudulent though it be; that the rights of the States shall be respected and individual liberty be protected. We are promised the same reformation which the Turkish Government is now proposing to its people. The Sultan promises that if he is sustained in his present contest, he will establish and act upon certain principles.

First, the work of decentralization shall commence immediately and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully looked after. Secondly, the people shall be governed by their natural judges; they will not send Mohammedans nor Christian renegades from Constantinople down on them, but they shall be governed by people of their own faith.

Thirdly, no subordinate officer, when he commits an illegal act, shall be permitted to plead in justification the orders of his superior. How much we need exactly that kind of reform in this country, and how glad we ought to be that our Government is going to be used as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denounce negro supremacy and carpet-bag thieves. Their net policy for the South is to be abandoned. They offer everything but one; but on that subject their lips are closely sealed. They refuse to say that they will not cheat us hereafter in the elections. If they would only agree to that, if they would only repent of their election frauds, and make restitution of the votes they have stolen, the circle of our felicities would be full.

If this thing stands accepted and the law you have made for this occasion shall be the law for all occasions, we can never expect such a thing as an honest election again. If you want to know who will be President by a future election, do not inquire how the people of the States are going to vote. You need only to know what kind of scoundrels constitute the Returning Boards, and how much it will take to buy them.

But I think that even that will end some day. At present you have us down and under your feet. Never had you a better right to rejoice. Well may you say, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell we are at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves." But nevertheless wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. "The refuge of lies shall be swept away and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered." This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait, retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow but dreadfully fine. Wait till the floodgate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see fine grinding then.

AN OLD MAID'S PARADISE.—It appears, writes a tourist, that in Shetland the greatest number of marriages are between youths of nineteen and maids of thirty-two. Whenever a young man can act his part in the manning of a boat he has arrived at the height of his ambition, and therefore there is no wonder at his marrying early; but why he pitches on an old maid instead of a young girl is not so easily accounted for, unless it be that the young men have a peculiar affection for old maids, as old men have a peculiar affection for young girls. However, in no country is a lover so faithful to his mistress as in Shetland. I never heard of a Shetland sailor who was guilty of a breach of promise although he should be absent for ten years. Not only does he not break his engagement, but never fails to write to his beloved one in effusions of the most endearing nature, always beginning or ending his epistle with "My Pet," "My Jewel," "My Watch," or "My Diamond." Years before the celebration of the marriage the woman is by no means slack in telling all her neighbors of the particulars of the engagement, and of the year, and of the month, and of the day, and of the hour when it is to be celebrated. It is no uncommon thing for neighbors who have not been invited to the marriage to dress in disguise and participate in the festivities of the evening. The usual way they disguise themselves is by rolling the body up in a straw rope and blackening the face. These maskers have usually all the privileges of invited guests, and are treated with great civility. At the end of every dance every man must kiss his female partner. Sometimes the men dance by themselves, as the women cannot hold out to such long and furious exercise; and when they finish their dance they do not kiss, but they hug each other to such a degree as to cause disgust to those who have been unaccustomed to such a habit.

ANOTHER FIGURE CURIOSITY.—In your weekly, says a writer to the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, I saw an article headed "Curious." As I sometimes try these mathematical curiosities, I send you the following: "Multiply 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by 9, and your result will be 1,111,111,-101; divided by 2, the result is 552,555,-550½. Now multiply 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by 13½ (9 and ½ of 9), and you have 1,666,-666,651½. Multiply this product by 2, and you have 3,333,333,303. Now multiply 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by 9, and you have 8,888,888,889. Multiply this product by (½ of 9) 4½, and you have 40,000,000,000½; this multiplied by 2 gives 80,000,000,001; the first and last figures added make the multipliers. Now add the four products of the first process together and you have 6,665,666,605½; then add the product of the last process together and you have 128,888,888,-890½."

A LONG LOST HUSBAND.—The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "About ten years ago a party of from twenty to twenty-five men left Geneva, New York, for the mining regions in one of the Western States. Among the party was Jerome Crawford, who left behind him a wife and one child. Two years later all returned except Mr. Crawford, who, they said, became separated from the rest of the party and could not be found. About four years ago his wife, giving up all hope for him, and thinking he must be dead, married again. Some time ago she received a letter from her supposed dead husband, saying that he had been captured by the Indians and held by them as a prisoner until recently, when he made his escape, and now asks his wife to send him money so he could return to his old home again."

THE FLUTIST'S DOG.

About the period of the war of Mazarin, there lived a poor beggar, of the name of Sulpice. Lean and scraggy, as ugly as a Quasimedo, and shaped like a Z, he possessed but a dog for his companion, and a flute as only means of subsistance. But his talent upon that instrument was such that he could attract by its melodious sounds those whom his unfortunate physiognomy repulsed.

They say that beggars at this period had no dislike to a glass of wine in the course of their wandering. Beside everybody frequented the tavern. Times are very much changed. To day every one goes to the coffee-house. On a certain day Sulpice entered a tavern; he ate enough for four, and drank sufficient for ten, and then rolled under the table, and slept by the side of his dog. An amateur, who was seated at one of the adjoining tables, took advantage of his sleep, robbed him of his flute, and went out without any one discovering the theft.

When Sulpice awoke, his first movement was to search for his flute, which, on more than one occasion, had assisted to pay his reckoning. In vain he fumbled in his pockets, the instrument had disappeared. How to express the shock—the consternation of the poor beggar! This flute was his all—his treasure; it was excellent in tone, and of perfect workmanship; besides, he had possessed it for more than twenty years! What a dreadful blow for poor Sulpice. Desolation was depicted in every feature; a cold perspiration trickled down his face. To no purpose did he question the barkeeper, waiters and customers; they all shrugged their shoulders. The poor little fellow then made an infernal noise; he cried, swore, raved, and over-turned the tables and chairs, but no one could give him back his flute; and they even threatened to call in the police to put an end to the uproar. Sulpice preferred paying his reckoning and departed, his eyes swollen with tears, and his heart burning with rage.

Who has not heard of the admirable instinct of dogs? There have been frequent examples of their cunning scent; but the acuteness of their hearing has seldom been put to the test. Sulpice was already a good distance from the tavern, when, on turning a street, he saw his dog wag his tail and raise his ears, like a pointer on the track of a partridge; next he placed himself before his master, bounding up joyfully and impatient to go forward. Sulpice, who, at this moment, was in no caressing humor, hastily repulsed, and even beat him. The dog, nowise quieted by beating, continued to manœuvre with different attempts. His master in his astonishment, knew not to what cause to attribute this strange obstinacy. He stood still, lost in deep thought, when he heard behind him the sound of a flute. His heart beat violently, and a restless curiosity took possession of his mind; he receded a few paces, and his dog began to point again, redoubling his efforts, since he had, at last been understood. He ran before, showing the way, and stopped barking in front of a house, from whence proceeded the melodious sounds. The beggar listened attentively, his surmises gaining strength every instant; soon his doubts were changed to conviction.

"Shall I enter?" he asked of himself.

He went in; his dog, animated with zeal, and bounding with joy, ran before his master, and scratching at the door of the unknown musician. He, hearing the noise, came to open the door himself, holding the flute in his hand.

"Holy Virgin! 'tis my flute," exclaimed Sulpice, transported with fury. "My name is engraved on it."

Nor was he deceived. The unknown could not deny the fact, or offer a single word in justification. He was a devoted amateur, jealous of the reputation of Sulpice. In robbing him of his instrument, he thought to deprive him likewise of his skill. Humbled and confused he stammered out some inaudible words of apology and restored the flute without any difficulty. Poor Sulpice, scarcely crediting such unhoped-for good luck, asked nothing further, but rapidly descended the steps, and departed, like Saint Rock, with his dog.

TRUE BLUE.

In the language of commerce, blue, as a color, is looking up. Strange as it may appear, it has taken mankind over 4,000 years to discover the merits—the true blue, as it were—of the azure ray. This is the more strange as nature has set him an example of her love for blue—a blue sky is overhead—and three-fourths of the earth's surface, "the sea, the blue, lone sea," is of that color; and as an example of the eternal fitness of things, the prospect of a whole nation looks particularly blue at present. Blue eyes denote a peaceful temperament; a blue light ahead signifies that all is safety and serenity (on a railroad;) the famous blue laws were solid, sober and sombre, and a nose of blue shows a frigidity of temperment that pertains to a dweller in the North, as the poet says to the Laplander:

"With blue cold nose and wrinkled brow—
Traveler whence comest thou?"

And lastly a man with a habitual blue cotton umbrella overhead is certain to be a man of calm and unruffled demeanor, a man whose deportment is as far above censure as his blue umbrella is above his head.

No man with a blue umbrella is ever seen in a hurry—he never figures in a divorce case—he rarely has a lawsuit, and feverish speculation enters not his thoughts; his walk and conversation are alike slow and circumspect, and no visionary railroad schemes or joint stock companies emanate from the head on which descends the subdued light of the blue cotton umbrella. The unbreling street car is not blue; and no respectable blue umbrella serves as a prop to a man who is vainly searching for a key hole at 2 a. m. It is always the nice modern silk umbrella that keeps the rain alike from the just and the unjust; it is the modern umbrella that shields the insurance agent, the lightning rod man and the sewing machine peddler, and, to sum up the evidence, what this country wants is to return to the honest and trust worthy shade of the blue cotton umbrella. —*Detroit Free Press.*

FITS.—Salt put into the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movement in fits either in children or animals, and the frequent use of salt is the best remedy for epilepsy.

THE APOSTOLIC CLOCK.

A fac-simile of the original apostolic, musical and astronomical clock in the Strasburg cathedral, a curious and wonderful piece of mechanism, celebrated the world over, was opened for exhibition at Horticultural (lower) Hall yesterday. It is the work of a young clockmaker's apprentice, Fritz Von Engle, of Strasburg, who having conceived the idea of making a fac simile of the clock invented by Isaac Habricht, obtained permission from the sexton of the cathedral to copy it. After seven years' close application to his self imposed task his work was completed, and so overjoyed was the young man that he became insane and died six months after. A disagreement arose among the heirs respecting the disposition of the clock, which was purchased about a year ago by the present proprietors for the sum of $5,000 in gold.

The clock stands on the base 4 feet front, 3¼ feet deep, and 10 feet 4 inches high. The lower section has a dial representing the ancient zodiac, with the stars of the first, second and third magnitude, with the signs of each month of the year exhibited at the proper time and seasons, the dial making but one revolution in the year, and but one-half of it is exposed at a time. Above this, in each corner, are lions' heads, with rings in their mouths. Above this is another section, with a dial twenty-two inches in diameter, on which is represented on the outer circle the minutes and hours in the usual manner. Within are four dials, representing the month, day of month, day of the week, and phases of the moon. In alcoves on either side of the frames are carved figures of Time and Justice. Above this are two Roman columns, with capital, representing two fauns' heads. On the top of the capital there stands a wolf watching the sheep. Above the dial is a keystone, with a small door in the centre, with cherubim on either side guarding it. The top section is in the form of a Gothic chapel, with a small door on either side, and a large one over a star in front in the centre, with a balcony over centre, and spires extending up either side.

At every half hour is heard the ringing of the bell, and the door of the keystone opens, showing the figure of Death, followed by the music of an organ. Three minutes after a chime of twenty bells is heard, when from the right door of the chapel the disciples come out in procession, while the centre door opens and the Saviour comes in sight. As the disciples reach him they pause, one by one turn their faces towards him and bow, except Peter, which is the central figure. The bow is returned by the Saviour, and immediately a cock perched on the right corner flaps his wings and crows, when Satan appears and disappears in the balcony above. Meanwhile a Roman sentinel on the left of the procession has faced towards it and remains until the procession has passed, when Satan appears again, turning his head in the direction of Judas. After Satan appears he is followed by the music of the organ, when the left door closes the scene. The Apostles come out once every half hour during the day and evening.—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN EASY PLEDGE.—Of course almost every one has heard of the New England farmer who signed the pledge, with the reservation that he might drink all he wanted to while he washed his sheep; and how he kept it two or three months, and then got drunk in the middle of January. A brother taxed him with breaking the pledge, whereupon the farmer led him to the barn, and pointing to a shivering, dripping, old ram, remarked:

"I've (hic) washed the old (hic) feller eight times (hic) already this mornin', and I ain't done a washin of him yet!"

A jour printer in Pittsburgh is equally as ingenious in keeping the letter of his pledge. The great Murphy excitement there has been gathering in signers by the thousand and he was "scooped" along with others. The "pledges" are printed on neat cards, so that the signers can put them in their wallets after attaching their signatures.

The night on which Hughes signed was a crowded one, and pen and ink not being handy, Hughes subscribed his name in pencil. For a week or two he observed the pledge religiously, but one night a brewer sent a half barrel of beer to the foreman to treat the "comps." It was duly tapped as soon as the last telegram was up, and the boys began to enjoy the exhilarating beverage, with the exception of Hughes, who looked on. At length he asked if it was good beer, and was informed that it was a prime article. He pulled out his pledge and looked at it fixedly. An idea struck him, and he whistled a bar of opera just above his breath. Hunting up a piece of rubber, he easily erased his name, and then joined and drank his share of the beer. Having finished it, he quietly subscribed his name again in pencil. Since then, whenever he wants a glass of beer, he rubs his name out and takes it. He claims that he never breaks his pledge, as his name is not signed to it when he drinks.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—An ingenious person named Frank P. Jamarone, of Washington, D. C., inspired probably by sympathy for the numerous short sighted persons who are compelled to wear, or who affect eye-glasses, has invented a self-adjusting "nose-clamp," which not only relieves the skin of the nose of the unpleasant contact with bone clamps common in ordinary glasses, besides avoiding dangerous pressure upon the optic nerves, but also avoids entirely the use of the profanity provoking guard chain generally in use. The invention is so simple that the wonder is that no optician has ever thought of it before. In place of the usual permanent nose clamp of hard rubber, bone or tortoise shell one of soft rubber is substituted, and this is hung in the middle on a hinge which permits it to adjust itself to any angle or any part of the bridge of the nose. When once placed it cannot be shaken off, and yet the pressure on the skin is felt much less than that of ordinary frames. The new frames can be applied to an ordinary eye-glass by any optician.

A PROMISING youth of only seven summers, who had been accused of not always telling the truth, cross-examined his father. "Father, did you lie any when you were a boy?" "No, my son," said the parent, who evidently did not recall the past with any distinctness. "Nor mother, either?" persisted the young lawyer. "No; but why?" "Oh, because I don't see how two people who never told a lie could have a boy that tells as many as I do."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - March 9, 1877.

RUTHER-A-FRAUD BULL DOZING HAYES is the latest.

BOTH houses of the Legislature of this State have agreed by resolution to adjourn on Friday, the 23d of the present month, and reassemble on the first Tuesday of next January.

ON Tuesday last, the day after Hayes had been fraudulently put into the White House, Wells and Anderson, the two white members of the Louisiana Returning Board, called upon him and congratulated him on the fact that they had made him President. We have no doubt the interview was cordial and satisfactory, as it surely ought to have been. In the language of the witches on the heath of Scotland, in their incantations to Macbeth:

"When shall we *three* meet again?--
In thunder, lightning and in rain."

ON the day following Hayes' inauguration, Blaine, in a bitter speech in the U. S. Senate on the subject of Louisiana affairs, took the broad but plain ground that if Packard was not elected Governor of that State, Hayes was not elected President nor Wheeler Vice President, of the United States. If Hayes refuses to recognize Packard there will be an aggressive warfare against him, by Blaine and seconded by his followers, which cannot fail to embarrass his administration at its very outset and shatter the Republican party into fragments.

IN order to make assurance doubly sure, Returning Board Hayes took the oath of office once before and once after assuming the duties of a position which honestly and by the overwhelming voice of the people belonged to another and better man. On Saturday evening last, in company with Chief Justice Waite, Mr. Hayes went to the White House, where the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice aforesaid, one day ahead of the designated time; and on Monday, after the delivery of his inaugural address, the same formality was once more gone through with. All that seems to be needed now is for Hayes to get his faithful and all-powerful friend, J. Madison Wells, of the infamous Louisiana Returning Board, to administer to him the same oath for the third time. There is luck in odd numbers, saith an old proverb.

ON Wednesday last Mr. Hayes--we do not call him President Hayes, because we deem him unworthy of the distinction--sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of his Cabinet officers: Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. McCrary, of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy; Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney General; David M. Key, of Tennessee, Post Master General; Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior. It will be seen that Pennsylvania has been given the cold shoulder by Hayes, notwithstanding a most vigorous and well organized effort was made in favor of the retention of Simon Cameron's son as Secretary of War. What Don intends to say or do about it will ere long, no doubt, be developed.

IF the partisan majority of the Electoral Commission--we mean, of course, the *eight* members of it who sanctified and placed their seal of approbation upon the Louisiana fraud, concocted by Wells and his Returning Board, and thus made Hayes, instead of Tilden, President of the United States--ever had any appreciation of the brains, honesty and common legal sense of such a man as Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, they were made painfully aware of the fact by a plain story told by that distinguished gentleman on Tuesday of last week, when he appeared before the Commission as counsel in the South Carolina case. We publish his speech on our first page and hope it will be read by every person into whose hands our paper may fall. It is a speech such as no man in this country except Judge Black could make. It abounds in eloquence, sarcasm, ridicule and contempt, and if Jerry Black, as he is familiarly called, had never delivered any other speech, or pronounced a judicial opinion during his entire life, *this* speech would serve to establish his integrity, ability and renown as a fearless and determined advocate of the rights of a betrayed majority of the American people.

PACKARD'S bogus Louisiana Legislature adopted a series of resolutions on yesterday week, as was right and proper it should do, declaring that Packard received more votes than the Republican electors and that if Hayes is entitled to the electoral vote of Louisiana, Packard, who received more votes than Hayes, is the lawful executive of that State and is entitled to the recognition and support of the general government. This is a well known fact plainly expressed and although Grant, on Saturday last, by an official order, virtually recognized Nicholls, the legally elected Governor, it remains to be seen whether Hayes will go back on his friend Grant, and give his countenance and support to Packard. This is *the* question which, as we said last week, will confront Hayes at the very commencement of his administration. We have hopes that he will confirm Grant's order and thus permit Packard and his corrupt and thieving crew to "step down and out" with the universal acclaim of all the honest taxpayers in the State. In reference to Hampton and Chamberlain, the rival Governors in South Carolina, President Grant said on Saturday to General Ransom, Senator from North Carolina, that he would not interfere between the two claimants, and it is therefore a matter for Hayes to do just as he pleases.

AFTER a full night's session extending until beyond 4 o'clock on last Friday morning, a day known the world over as *hangman's* day, and after the certificate of the last State (Wisconsin) had been opened and declared, as it was right to do, for Hayes, the President of the Senate, Ferry, of Michigan, announced the following as the result of the Presidential election. We merely publish it, after the fraud has been accomplished, as the greatest and most stupendous political crime of the age:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States is 369, of which a majority is 185. The State of the vote for President as delivered by the teller and as determined under the act of Congress of January 29, 1877, on this subject, is:

For Rutherford B. Hayes..... 185 votes
For Samuel J. Tilden..... 184 votes

The state of the vote for Vice-President of the United States as delivered by the tellers and as determined under the act of Congress approved January 29, 1877, on this subject, is:

For William A. Wheeler..... 185 votes
For Thomas A. Hendricks..... 184 votes

Wherefore I do announce that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1877; and that William A. Wheeler, of New York, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1877. This announcement, together with the list of the votes, will be entered on the journals of the two houses.

There was no applause and every *honest* Republican hung his head in very shame at the fraudulent yet official declaration of such a palpable cheat. It was the supremacy of falsehood, "Truth forever on the scaffold, and wrong forever on the throne." As Judge Black said in his speech before the Commission published and referred to elsewhere:

"Never had you a better right to rejoice. Well may you say, 'We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves.' But nevertheless wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. 'The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding-place of falsehood shall be uncovered.' This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait; retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow but dreadfully fine. Wait till the flood-gate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see fine grinding then."

WE wouldn't if we could and couldn't if we would secure the position of postmaster in this place under the fraudulent dynasty of Returning Board Hayes, although we are free to say that if Samuel J. Tilden, the legally elected President of the United States, had not been cheated out of his just rights, we would not have hesitated about taking the office if--well if--but you know the rest. Still there are not less than two gentlemen in our town fully as competent, to say the least, and much more *loyal* than ourself, who are fatally bent upon securing the coveted prize. Their names, we need scarcely remind our readers, are Maj. John Thompson, the present efficient and accommodating incumbent, and Mr. Ed. James, editor of the Cambria *Herald*, one of whom has and the other of whom no doubt would fill the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. We of course claim no political right and certainly have no personal desire to interfere in the contest between these two worthy aspirants, but cannot refrain from calling their attention to the following extract from the inaugural address of the first fraudulent President of the United States, Mr. Hayes, who, in speaking of civil service reform, so much dilated upon by leaders of both political parties, and in referring to the views and policy of the founders of the government on that question, uses this very significant language:

"They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service; they meant that the public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people; they meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unTarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointment to offices were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments."

We have no doubt that Jacob M. Campbell, the Republican member of Congress elect from this district, will ponder over this unmistakeable warning from Hayes, if it was made in good faith, and then Messrs. Thompson and James can tell how the thing has been done, if done, and will be able to determine beyond peradventure who it was that killed Cock Robin.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* of last Friday, in an editorial article congratulating its readers and the Republican party generally on the fraudulent election of Hayes over Tilden, uses the following language:

"As there was found no Republican among the traitors to their country in 1861, and all were Democrats, so too, now, there were none who attempted to overthrow the will of the people by voting to declare a usurper the ruler of the nation."

"*Usurper!*" "We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word." Tilden a usurper! when, by the consent and acknowledged judgment of the whole country, he received not only a majority of the electoral votes, but also a majority of over *two hundred and sixty thousand* of the popular vote of the people. And yet, after this infamous fraud has been fully consummated, it is said and boasted of by the *Tribune* that Samuel J. Tilden is a "usurper," who, on the night after the election was admitted by even Returning Board Hayes himself, in a serenade speech delivered to his friends at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, to have been elected. The *Tribune* editor knows it, but he is an office-holder under Grant, and of course believes and hopes that he is in the line of safe precedents under the corrupt decision of the four men of the Louisiana Returning Board, by virtue of whose admitted fraud Hayes has been declared President. If Swank can bull-doze Hayes into a re-appointment we will not express any regret, although we are confident that a seemingly less deserving man could be found.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1877.

THE CABINET

of Mr. Hayes is now the principal topic of conversation. The position of Secretary of the Treasury has been accorded to Senator Sherman, and Mr. Hale has been offered the Navy Department, but has declined it because he expects in two years more to succeed Mr. Hamlin in the Senate. Gen. Sherman has recommended the appointment of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as Secretary of War as a master stroke of policy, it being claimed that an appointment of this nature would make Gen. Johnston in a great measure responsible for the good behavior of the South. The personal friends here of Gen. Johnston do not, however, approve of the suggestion of his name for a Cabinet position. Don Cameron is exceedingly anxious to be retained in the War Department, but Don has opposition at home, and a great many of the politicians of your State want Hartranft. The master of the English language, Logan, is also very anxious to get into the War Department, and his friends have given Gov. Hayes but little rest since his arrival here. The Southern Radicals are the hungriest of the lot. It can be safely said that if a Southern Democrat can be found who will take position in the Cabinet he can certainly get it. All sorts of rumors prevail in regard to Cabinet appointments, but we prefer to defer any more than the above at present. Yesterday the members of Grant's Cabinet called in a body on Gov. Hayes to pay their respects to him. He said to them all individually that he desired them to remain at the heads of their various departments until their successors were confirmed.

THE LATE PRISONERS OF STATE.

On the release of Wells and the rest of the Returning Board of Louisiana from custody the whole party attired themselves in their best clothes, called a carriage and proceeded to the house of Senator Sherman for the purpose of paying *their* respects to Gov. Hayes. They were received in the most cordial manner and invited to lunch, which invitation they accepted with great gratification. They assured him of the great pride felt by them at having secured the prize for him. When they came away they exhibited so much pleasure at the reception they met, and at the kind words he gave them, that it seemed more than a compensation for their long imprisonment. Every one of them, black and white, confidently expect a fat office. Wells has since his release from custody been very prominent around the hotels. He was quite a lion with the Radicals both here and from abroad, Mr. Kellogg acting as master of ceremonies and making the presentations to him.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

All through the hours of Saturday immense crowds of people of both sexes thronged the corridors of the capitol and the galleries of the two Houses. The army of jobbers, male and female, were on hand in such great force as to make things look as if the flush times were coming back again. In both Houses during the intervals private bills were taken up and rushed through with such rapidity that not even the titles were read. Hundreds of bills passed in this manner, and the lobby were triumphant and happy. The final wind up in the two Houses did not differ in any respect from former occasions, the same general confusion prevailing, and it is hard to tell what really has been done.

EXCITING RUMORS.

A rumor was circulated around the streets that Gov. Tilden would arrive here at 6 o'clock this morning. The rumor had the effect to draw to the vicinity of the depot an immense crowd of people. It was stated he would demand possession of the White House. This and similar statements of an improbable character were widely circulated and accepted as facts by a great many people, all of which had the effect to add to the public excitement. When the 6 o'clock train arrived there were a good many men on it that looked like Gov. Tilden, but he was not there, and after awhile the crowd separated very much disappointed.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Hayes, acting under the advice of his friends, was sworn in at the Executive Mansion on last Saturday evening between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, before Chief Justice Waite. This fact was a profound secret, and even up to now is known only to a few persons. This course was deemed advisable, though it was not anticipated that an exigency would arise under which, in case there was an interregnum in the executive office, the peace of the country would be imperilled. The oath will be again taken to-day as a part of the official ceremonies at the capitol.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. Hewitt led off by resigning his position as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and in doing so he asserts that the result of the electoral bill has disappointed the hopes of every lover of his country. Judge Davis, after appearing with his associates to-day at the inauguration ceremonies, will resign his office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to walk in fields that are green and pastures new. The old man has an idea that from his Senatorial seat he can become the next President of the United States.

OLD PARALYTIC MORTON,

upon being serenaded Saturday night at the Ebbett House, in speaking of Hayes' policy, said he had no doubt that from the lofty character of Hayes that he would do the South full and ample justice and endeavor as far as possible to obliterate the past, blot out the hatred engendered by war, and that every step in that direction would be for peace, security and protection to all. These remarks were vociferously applauded by the crowd in attendance, and the band left playing the tune of "Hold the Fort."

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY BILL.

The defeat of the bill making appropriations for the army was a great triumph for the people. The infamous outrages perpetrated by a stolid, bitter administration, under color of law and supported by bayonets, have at last aroused the people, and their representatives who stood firm will be heartily sustained. We pay no more tribute to the arms that oppress us.

UNRULY TROOPS.

Some of the regulars at the arsenal appear to be among the last to surrender the belief that Tilden was honestly elected, and the commandant has had some trouble in maintaining discipline. Some of the soldiers were very violent in hurrahing for Tilden and proclaiming that he is the lawful President. A skirmish ensued in consequence, the result of which was that several participants were ordered into confinement, and will be prevented from participating in the ceremonies at the inauguration to-day.

THE INAUGURATION.

This interesting performance is over. A miserable attempt at fuss and feathers by means of brass bands white and black, foot-pads etc., was made. His Fraudulency, Returning Board Hayes, was preceded by a gang of cheaply uniformed boys, whom he has imported from Ohio for the purpose, and detachments of the regular army--an enlisted mob who are paid half-rates of negro laborers for obeying the orders of their masters. Want of space forbids us giving more than this passing notice, but we promise a fuller description in our next.

HARD SWEARING.

No end of confusion prevented the capitol yesterday over the Presidential oath of Hayes. The fact is, there is such a sense of insecurity of title that Hayes and friends are disposed to be sworn in every fifteen minutes, and during the first year of his bogus administration--if it lasts so long--he will probably take a little oath for breakfast, some for lunch, a good deal at dinner, and go to bed with a big swear to last him over night. It is a little trying to a Christian statesman to call God to witness that he will sustain and defend the constitution that has fairly been macadamized under the hoofs of his treasonable party. However, he swallows it like a little man, willing to accept a stolen office and play at being President amid the scorn and contempt of the people who repudiated him at the polls. *Sic transit gloria Mundi.*

ANDERSON.

The House Puts Itself on Record.

On Saturday Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, chairman of the select committee on the privileges of the House, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that it was not disputed that 184 electoral votes (giving the names of the several States) had been legally and constitutionally cast for Samuel J. Tilden; that the evidence taken and reported to the House in pursuance of its order showed conclusively that in Florida and Louisiana the duly appointed electors were those who had cast their votes for Tilden; that those pretended electors who cast their votes for Hayes had never been duly appointed; that the truth of these facts is attested by an overwhelming array of sworn testimony, as well as by the intelligence of the American people, and therefore, resolving that it is the duty of this House to declare, and that it does solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden, of the State of New York, received 196 electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such, each of whom had been duly appointed an elector in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote, and that said Samuel J. Tilden, having thus received the votes of a majority of all the electors appointed, was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877, and further declaring that Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice President, it is the opinion of the House that he was duly elected Vice President for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877.

This preamble and resolution were adopted by a strict party vote--137 to 88.

Mr. Fields, of New York, from the select committee on privileges, reported a resolution declaring (after a long preamble) that, in the counting of electoral votes of any State it is the right and duty of Congress and of this House to inquire whether any votes purporting to come from a State have been cast by persons duly appointed by that State, and for that purpose to receive evidence of the forgery, falsehood or invalidity of any certificate of any Governor or canvasser.

After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Republicans to amend it this resolution was adopted without a call of the House.

TERRIBLE SCANDAL AT MORGANZA.--Another abortion case, in which the victim died while an inmate of the reform school at Morganza, has just come to the knowledge of the coroner. The deceased was a young girl named Schriver, whose parents live in the Twenty-first ward. She was registered at the institution as being sixteen years of age, but those who know her say she was but fourteen. She was committed to the institution about two weeks ago by Alderman Burke, at the instance of her parents, who charged her with incorrigibility. She was not well when admitted to the school, and last Sunday she was taken much worse and died that evening. She left a sworn statement just before she died, in which she charged her ruin upon a married man, resident of Pittsburg, and said that the drugs, which she knew must soon cause her death, were administered by her own hand. The board of managers of the school are said to be investigating the case. Coroner Thomas has taken no action in the case because the death occurred in Washington county, and consequently outside of his jurisdiction. The coroner of Washington county, it seems, was not notified, and the girl was buried without an inquest.--*Pittsburgh Telegraph*, 2d.

RETURNING BOARD HAYES, on Saturday night, before the American people, took upon himself the awful crime of perjury, in swearing "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." That Constitution declares that "the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President." His Fraudulency, in the act of swearing to "preserve, protect and defend" this clause of the Constitution, was overriding it, and stealing office and power, by setting up the forged and fraudulent votes of old Wells against the "votes," honest, true and loyal, contemplated by the Constitution. This is the case in a nut-shell, and about all the notice the induction into office of the usurper merits. He is not the President of the people, but the creature of the Returning Board scoundrels. He does not deserve honor or respect, but only contempt and hatred. Even the armed rebellion of Jeff. Davis was less dangerous to the cause of constitutional government than the stealthy, treacherous thievery and fraud which make the ladder over which Returning Board Hayes mounts to the Presidency. The nation survived armed rebellion, but who will dare say it will these later crimes. --*Pittsburgh Post.*

BURNING OF A HOTEL AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.--The Bateman house at Karns City, Butler county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The fire originated in the office and cut off all escape by the stairway from the rooms above. Mr. Bateman rushed through the flames with his son. He was badly and his son fatally burned. On reaching the debris the bodies of Mrs. Bateman, her daughters, Nannie, Lou, Belle and Winnie, were found burned beyond recognition. A. Brown, of the firm of Sproogle & Co., of New York, was found almost consumed. Thirty guests were in the hotel at the time--six of whom were injured by jumping from windows. The loss is about $10,000; insurance, $9,000.

A Karns City telegram of Tuesday gives the following additional particulars: Up to 9 o'clock this morning five bodies have been taken from the ruins. The remains of N. Brown, jr., of 239 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have been identified by a key check. Charlie Bateman, aged 12 years, who was rescued by his father, died of his injuries this morning. Mr. Bateman, the father and the only remaining one of the family, lies in a very critical condition.

--In one precinct of the M'Mullen ward in Philadelphia 11 votes were returned for Caven and 186 for Stokley. But 35 voters in that ward swear they voted for Caven. At one polling place in the 31st ward, where 12 votes are returned for Caven, 18 voters swear they voted for him.

News and Other Notings.

--This is called "Washerwomen's Year." It has fifty-three Mondays.

--The largest plant of tobacco ever made in Pennsylvania will be put in this season.

--Mr. Smith, of Pottstown, owns fourteen hens, who laid 229 eggs during the month of February.

--Mr. Hayes asked "the prayers of all Christian people," and soon after dined with Bob Ingersoll.

--Forty years ago Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was one of the publishers of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*.

--Bertha Von Hillein, on Saturday evening, at the music hall in Boston, succeeded in her attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-eight hours.

--A horse, belonging to James G. Wallace, of Hopewell township, York county, is thirty-six years old and is still working.

--A Chester county farmer is selling eggs by measure in the West Chester market. One dollar for a half peck is the price demanded.

--Nearly 100,000 Germans are settled in some forty counties in Texas, particularly Comal and Guadalupe, and they are highly successful as agriculturists.

--John J. High, of Lancaster county, is eighteen years old, six feet three and one-half inches high, and weighs 230 pounds, yet he may become higher still.

--A negro exhibited in Arnoldville, Mo., has a tail like that of a pig; and he can curl it "just as natural as life." So says a letter to the St. Louis *Republican*.

--Cardinal Ledochowski has been found guilty of high treason for having violated the Prussian ecclesiastical law and offered resistance to the authority of the State.

--A man in Cardiff, Wales, having stabbed his wife, the other day, she hastened to a doctor, who dressed her wounds, but, finding she had no money, undressed them again.

--By a recent vote of the Indiana Legislature colored children are to have an equal chance with white children in the public schools. The Democrats were the strongest advocates of the bill.

--The New York *World* remarks: "Mr. Hayes succeeds to something very like an oleo-margarine presidency." He couldn't get anything butter, and even for that Mr. Tilden proposes to bring suet.

--Mrs. Mary Lace was shot in the right breast at Brady's Bend, on Friday, by her father while examining a revolver. She is not expected to recover. The lady is the mother of a babe only eight months old.

--An unknown boy, fifteen years of age, was found on the Pennsylvania railroad track near Downingtown, a few days ago, cut into halves. It was thought three trains passed over him before he was found.

--Mrs. Storer, the treasury clerk, who was shot at by her rejected lover at Washington the other day, probably owes her life to the steel rib in her corset which stopped the bullet on its bloody errand.

--Mr. C. A. Hovey, of Deansville, N. Y., cannot tell a lie, but he has a hog that has sloughed its skin and much of the underlying layer of fat, seventy or eighty pounds in all, and is now putting on a new cuticle very like an elephant.

--The bridge built by the Southern Pacific company across the northern end of Tulare lake is more than a mile in length. It is supported by cedar piling, driven ten or twelve feet into the mud, and the track is some eight or ten feet above the water.

--The boiler of Kocher & Baker's saw mill, in Huntingdon, Indiana, exploded on Thursday, killing Samuel Hall and fatally wounding Frederick Allen, Joseph Brown, James Collins, W. Frazer and John Kocher. The building was shattered to atoms.

--The Pope has received from France a splendid and colossal cabinet containing in separate drawers 300 volumes, each containing a translation of the Bull on the Immaculate Conception in as many dialects. A silver statue of the Virgin surmounts the cabinet.

--About half the inhabitants of New Orleans are Roman Catholics, mostly of the old French line. Their churches are very numerous, and they represent generally the wealthy and cultured people of the city. The Jews have also some very large synagogues.

--At Tiffin, Ohio, Thursday night, Jacob Wetzel, a baker, shot his little girl, two years old, through the heart, causing instant death, and attempted to kill his wife, shooting her in the leg. No reason known for the act. The murderer is safely lodged in the city prison.

--One hundred and fifty-three emigrants sailed from New York on Saturday to try their fortunes at the antipodes. Their point of destination is Sydney, New South Wales. Hard times have driven these people to the uttermost parts of the earth. Another shipload will sail April 15.

--It is reported that a gentleman from Milwaukee has received a grant from the queen of Madagascar of a large track of land several miles in extent, and is actively engaged in the cultivation of coffee and the vanilla bean; while a colony is being organized in Missouri to share his advantages.

--A young lady of Hopkinton, Mass., is soon to be married to a man who lives in the Sandwich Islands, and whom she never saw but for fifteen minutes at a depot in Nashua, N. H., where they accidentally met four years ago, till they met in Boston last week. Romantic, but very sweet and promising, too.

--Rachel Arnold, better known as "Old Annie," starved herself to death at No. 90 Ridge street, New York. She was worth $1,600, which was deposited in the German savings bank; but being a miser preferred to die than draw a cent of it. Her plea before death was that she was saving it for her brother.

--Out of 724 children born in Lawrence, Mass., last year, only 184 had mothers who were natives of the United States, while 540 were born of foreign born mothers. The population of the city is pretty evenly divided between native-born and foreign. A text this, says the Phila. *Times*, for the Protestant clergymen.

--Seattle, a thriving settlement on Puget Sound, was founded some four years ago by a priest from Quebec. It now has 5,000 inhabitants, a daily paper, four churches and seven schools, and on the 1st of January there were six ships and three ocean steamers lying at the wharves, besides twelve other craft.

--The Church of Rome is laboring most earnestly to get control of the negroes of the South. They have already sent into various Southern States a strong body of priests, and the N. Y. *World* is informed they now have nearly, if not quite, one hundred young colored men in the Propaganda at Rome, preparing for the priesthood.

--The *Tablet* is satisfied that the New York *Irish World* is on the decline, and is losing the wide popularity it once enjoyed, and says: "We are not sorry for that circumstance; but, on the contrary, are pleased thereat, because it proves most conclusively that our countrymen are very keen in their sense of what is injurious to religion, and cannot be duped by fulsome laudation."

--A Philadelphia dispatch dated March 6th says that Wm. Henry Weldon, who attempted the life of Governor Packard, at New Orleans on the 15th of February, arrived in the former city on Monday last, accompanied by his father, Rev. C. F. Weldon. He is at large on $5,000 bail, but it is intimated that he will not be prosecuted owing to the interposition of friends of his father.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL,

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE SOA

For the Laundry or Toilet is EQUAL to White Castile Soap, for it is made of PURE VEGETABLE OILS, and for the same process, which retail at half the price of Castile. It costs SO MUCH LESS than the imported article that it is admirably adapted for household use. The use of COLORED Soaps is condemned by Physicians as liable to poison the skin, the PURITY of the WHITE Soap renders it free from all harmful ingredients. Manufactured by Cheltenham. Grocers supplied by Pittsburgh wholesale grocers.

--The oldest Christian church in the world is probably one at Orleansville--the *Oppidum Tingittei* of the ancients--in Algeria. In the pavement is a stone with an inscription stating that it was built in the year 328, A. D., soon after the conversion of Constantine. Several portions of the building are still in good repair.

--There is a man in Southington, Conn., between fifty and sixty years of age, who has steadily worked for his father until the present day, never had a dollar in his pocket, never went to a church, wedding, or funeral, never was on a car, never to a party, never spoke to a girl, never had a holiday, and yet had his poll tax abated this year on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from $80,000 to $50,000.

--A clock at Lyons, France, has a crowing cock that flaps his wings and thrice sounds his shrill clarion every three hours. In a gallery beneath him a door opens on one side and out comes the Virgin Mary, and from an opposite door the angel Gabriel, who meets and salutes her. A dove descends upon the Virgin's head; and after these have retired a reverend father comes forth and pantomimically gives the spectators a blessing.

--Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the oldest city in the United States. It was a populous place when first visited by the Spaniards in 1540. It is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church for a large section of country, and is the residence of an archbishop, captain general and the various orders of priesthood. The Presbyterians have within a few years entered in, and now have a plain adobe church building and a valuable mission property.

--A sheep raiser in Pope Valley, Cal., sold his flock to a man living in the adjacent valley of Berryessa, ten miles distant. Soon after the former missed the dog which had always assisted him in herding the sheep, and searched for him in vain. He was a valuable dog, and his loss was duly mourned for a couple of days, when, to his master's astonishment, in he came from Berryessa with the whole flock of sheep, which he had brought safely home again.

--A party of robbers boarded a locomotive at Long Point, Ind., killed the engineer, set the engine in motion, and drew an Adams' Express car away to a convenient place for rifling. This was in 1875. A few days ago five men and a woman were arrested as the robbers. The woman is Jennie Osgood, and it is said that she not only planned the crime, but was a leader in its commission. She wore men's clothing and a false mustache, and was one of two who killed the engineer.

--The Democrats of Texas offered a prize banner, to be given to the State showing the largest majority for Tilden, feeling assured that their own State, which gave a Democratic majority of 103,000 in 1875, would win the prize. The State of Georgia, however, gave Tilden a majority of 79,642, while Texas gave him 59,995. The banner, which is very large and is a beautiful piece of workmanship, has just been obtained at a cost of $450, and a committee will be sent with it to Georgia.

--Edward Kelly, of Pottsville, a young Mollie Maguire, has confessed he murdered John P Jones, a superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Lansford, in September 1875. He says he did not want to commit the murder, but was afraid to back out on account of the consequences of having cowardice attributed to him by his brother members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The confession caused the greatest excitement throughout the coal regions and it is thought this is but the forerunner of others.

--An orchestra of 2,000 performers was heard at Crystal Palace, London, during the first week in Lent. The strings were handled by 1,000 canaries; the reeds by the finches, linnets, skylarks, thrushes, blackbirds, and brown nightingales; the woods by the robins, red poles and dove-birds; and the brasses by the parrots, starling and jackdaws. The dresses of the white black bird and the buff bullfinch mule were the handsomest worn on the stage, and the laughing-jackass was generally acknowledged to be the best buffo ever heard at a national bird show.

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--A recent despatch, to the [illegible] (Tex.) *News*, from Kaufman, [illegible] State, says: "A few evenings ago Thompson, living near East[illegible] three children, the eldest [illegible] started out to look for a [illegible] was cloudy, and in the [illegible] norther with rain set in, and [illegible] lost her way in the woods and [illegible] thirty-six hours, during which [illegible] very cold and rained continuously. [illegible] found two of her children [illegible] death, and the other nearly [illegible] poor mother had made them a [illegible] of her shawl and other garments, leaning over them to protect [illegible] the storm. The mother and [illegible] child are improving."

--The people of Wales [illegible] were lately visited by one of [illegible] of phenomena. According to [illegible] it was nothing more or less than a shower of stones, varying in [illegible] large as a hen's egg to that of a [illegible] fists. The stones are of [illegible] of a dark greyish color, [illegible] a bright, shiny substance [illegible] glass. The shower was brief, [illegible] ed over not more than four [illegible] and followed an explosion [illegible] cannonading. A panic [illegible] the vicinity visited by the [illegible] many as a dozen stones fell on [illegible] the editor's house, though [illegible] much damage.

--William A. J. McClure, [illegible] the Dayton, Ohio, Soldiers' Home, years old, has a wonderful [illegible] in New Jersey, from his [illegible] year he was in the merchant [illegible] visited nearly every part of the [illegible] 1849 he turned trapper on the [illegible] enlisted in the army, was [illegible] taken to Dartmoor prison, but was [illegible] time to fight at Lundy's Lane and [illegible] seven wounds. At the age of [illegible] a woman whom he had saved [illegible] ing at Charleston, S. C., again [illegible] was wrecked in the Mediterranean, [illegible] captured and enslaved by the Arabs, [illegible] in the Greek service, went into the [illegible] under Admiral Rodgers, served [illegible] Seminole and Mexican Wars, and [illegible] ended his roving career by being [illegible] wrecked on the coast of Ireland. He [illegible] settled in Missouri.

--The cable on Friday afternoon [illegible] ced a most remarkable occurrence. [illegible] don, the marriage of the Hon. [illegible] ton to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, [illegible] net, and member of parliament for [illegible] shire. Mrs. Norton is a granddaughter [illegible] Richard Brinsley Sheridan and [illegible] tor of much of the Sheridan [illegible] a brilliant and ready writer. But [illegible] the remarkable part of the event [illegible] the fact that the venerable widow [illegible] ty years old, and unable to stand [illegible] account of a chronic rheumatism, [illegible] her titled husband is only fifty-four. [illegible] Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks that [illegible] markable alliance is as odd as [illegible] the spectacle of the Judges of the [illegible] Court of the United States sitting [illegible] tional returning board to give [illegible] fraudulent count made by a [illegible] billiard marker, an undertaker [illegible] er fellow.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.--David [illegible] flagman on the Pan Handle Railroad, [illegible] a singular death on the railroad [illegible] the Thirty-sixth ward station at [illegible] Ferry

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 9, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—"Under the Violets" will appear next week.

—Early to "rees" and late to bed empties your pocket and "busts" your head.

—Nearly a thousand Altoonians had taken the Murphy pledge up to latest accounts.

—The scarlet fever is said to be making sad havoc among the children of Altoona.

—Londonderry township, Bedford county, has a twelve year old boy who weighs 187 pounds.

—Medical sociables have of late been all the rage among some of the young ladies in this place.

—Stealing brass from the Pa. R. R. Co. is the crime charged against Nicholas Beam, of Altoona.

—An old lady named Nipps died in Cambria township, on Tuesday last, at the remarkable age of 94 years.

—All the stores in town closed up yesterday evening to give all concerned a chance to attend the big temperance meeting.

—Messrs. A. A. Barker, C. T. Roberts and Wm. M. Jones represented Ebensburg at Hayes' inauguration on Monday last.

—The financial statement of the Poor House Directors for the year 1876 has been received and will appear in our next issue.

—It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

—Another sweet little cherub has found its way to the family circle of Congressman Kelly. Long may it live and ever may it prosper.

—Up to Wednesday evening five hundred and twelve persons had taken the Murphy pledge in this place, about one hundred and fifty of whom are ladies and children.

—Henry A. Freyvogle, Esq., a gentleman well known and much esteemed by many of our citizens, died at his home in Pittsburgh, on Monday morning last, aged about 41 years.

—If you wish to know who received licenses to sell liquor in this county consult the list of applications published by us before court. None on the list, we believe, were refused.

—Now that Mr. Gobright has helped to set the seed of the Murphy movement in motion, the temperance reform will no doubt (Gob)right along until all the fruit has been safely gathered.

—J. S. Mower, a Bedford lawyer who was charged with forgery, has disappeared from the place, leaving his bail to suffer to the tune of $2,000. His name has been stricken from the list of attorneys.

—An infant son, eighteen months old, of Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, of Powelton, Clearfield county, fell into a bucket of hot water the other day and received injuries which resulted death soon after.

—A. G. Blaesloe, at one time employed as clerk in the Pa. R. R. Motive Power department at Altoona, was killed in a recent battle in Cuba, while he was serving in the capacity of a common soldier.

—The "boss" meeting of the temperance cause was held at the Presbyterian church last night, but as we went to press yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, we cannot of course give any particulars.

—A fine looking, well dressed stranger, using under different names, bamboozled our fellow business men of Tyrone out of from two to four dollars each, on Monday last, by means of forged checks.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is authorized to say that the lands on Clearfield creek, this county, whereon lead ore in large quantities is said to have been discovered some time ago, can be bought or leased on favorable terms.

—During a recent revival at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, eighty-seven persons professed religion and were added to the membership of the M. E. church in that place, of which Rev. W. S. Hamlin is the pastor.

—A terrible fear at the stability of our public institutions was struck on Tuesday night last. We refer of course to the high wind, which for a time made buildings tremble and quake and the inmates thereof quiver and shake.

—Washington Madison, of Hollidaysburg, will give color to the next Blair county grand jury, and Thomas Shorter, of Altoona, will form a shorter though not less defined color over the traverse jurors at the same term of Court.

—A new frame house, not yet ready for occupation, at Derry Station, Westmoreland county, was prostrated by the wind on Friday night last, and the roof of Mr. Alexander's residence, two doors away, was blown off at the same time.

—The *Times and Echo* declares there is no truth in the rumor that Jas. F. Campbell, Esq., is about to embark in the newspaper business at Hollidaysburg, Clearfield county. Success to the *Times and Echo* ought to know and know whereof it affirms.

—It wasn't the Huntingdon *Globe*, Brother Keating, but the Ebensburg FREEMAN that had the first and original say, in the way it did in our columns, about the Anker swindle case in Altoona. The *Globe* merely copied from it without credit.

—Mr. Sebastian Baxter, of Conemaugh borough, mistook wild parsnip for horseradish, of which himself, daughter and partook quite freely at dinner on Friday last, and the result was very severe sickness and narrow escapes from death.

—The Altoona *Sun* tells of a clergyman of that city who married a couple the other day and soon after found out that the fair bride had already gone through the same ceremony on three former occasions and that all of her husbands were still living in that city.

—A young man named Wm. Hale jumped from a moving engine on the C. I. Co.'s railroad, near the rolling mill, Johnstown, Wednesday forenoon, and falling against the rear end of a switch frog, received very severe injuries which may possibly cause death.

—A tramp succeeded after a good deal of persuasion in securing the liberty to sleep on the floor of John Ledig's residence, at Somerset, Somerset county, a few nights ago, and repaid the kindness by stealing a watch, which he was found in a trunk in an adjoining room.

—Michael Cochrane was run over by the cars and instantly killed near Hopewell, Bedford county, on Wednesday night of last week. The unfortunate man was said to have been intoxicated, and while in that condition laid down upon the track, with the terrible result stated.

—A young man named Wm. Rodda was killed by the descending cage in the shaft at the east end of the Gallitzin tunnel, on Friday last, and had both of his legs fractured below the knees. He was attempting to jump from one side of the shaft to the other when the mishap overtook him.

—The *Tribune* is again mistaken in saying that a special term of Court, to be presided over by Judge Blair, will be held in this county after Argument Court, to try several cases in which Judge Dean is interested. The subject was discussed, it is true, but no conclusion was reached in the matter.

—More square timber has been got out in the Juniata and Susquehanna townships during the past winter than for three years previous. A more than usual number of logs have also been put into the river ready for the coming season. The present prices for lumber especially are far from encouraging.

—Recently elected Justices of the Peace are required to lift their commissions must file their acceptances in the Prothonotary's office within thirty days after the election, after which time commissioned they will be qualified and file with the Prothonotary, and not with the Register, as heretofore.

—The Legislature at its last session, by an act approved March 31st, 1876, fixed the time for the annual meeting of the borough and township officers to settle accounts on the first Monday of April, instead of the first Monday of June. The publication of these accounts is required by law, and there is a penalty for neglecting this duty.

—Mr. John M. Stehley, accompanied by his wife and child, took his departure from our town on Wednesday morning last for Topeka, Kansas, where he has secured a clerkship in a land office and where he intends to permanently locate. John and his amiable better half have our best wishes for felicity and prosperity in their new home in the great West.

—If you want a wedding suit, go to Godfrey Wolff. If you want a dress suit, go to Godfrey Wolff. If you want a business suit, go to Godfrey Wolff. If you want a coat, pants or vest of any material or style, or a hat, cap, or any article in the furnishing line go to Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona, where the best of bargains in clothing await all who wish to profit by them.

—The best joke of the season would be for about fourteen hundred people, more or less, to assemble at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd and buy an armful each of the elegant goods they have on exhibition and sale. Such a joke would be sensible, and the jokers would make a nice thing of it by saving lots of money in the operation. Try the experiment, dear reader, even if you have to go it alone.

—The shoemaker shop of David Donat, in Altoona, was burglarized on the night of the 1st inst., a lot of leather and other stock being the booty obtained. The stolen property was subsequently found in the possession of John Garrecht, another shoemaker in that city, who was arrested on Saturday last and committed to the Hollidaysburg jail to await trial, but was subsequently released on bail.

—Mr. David Skelly, of Wilmore, a freight brakeman on the Pa. R. R., and a brother of Mr. Joseph A. Skelly, of this place, fell off his train while passing through the Gallitzin tunnel on Saturday night last, and received several severe scalp wounds and broken ribs as the result of his fall. As there was a space of only about ten inches between the wheels and the wall at the spot where he fell, it is indeed miraculous that he was not instantly crushed to death.

—The Pa. R. R. track at Sang Hollow, below Johnstown, the scene of many previous attempts of the same kind, was so obstructed with cross-ties on Thursday morning of last week, placed there no doubt by some unknown miscreants for the purpose of robbery, that had they not been discovered and removed by the watchman on duty the first passenger train west would undoubtedly have been thrown from the track and in all probability completely wrecked.

—In the valuation placed upon the real and personal property of the county, as set forth in the notice of appeals published by the County Commissioners in our paper a few weeks ago, the figure one was inadvertently inserted in place of a figure seven in the valuation of Barr township, making the amount read $12,823 instead of $72,823, the true estimate. The mistake was made by the printer, and hence it is that we deem it proper to make this correction.

—As Francis Murphy, the great temperance agitator, has gone to Philadelphia, the Johnstown *Democrat* takes no stock in the rumor that he is to be in the latter place some evening this week, but says there is no mistake about James J. Murphy being found at any time at the Star Hall Clothing Store, on Clinton street, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of clothing at the very lowest rates. Mr. Murphy has an immense stock and can suit every one. Go and see.

—Mine host Fitzharris, of the Crawford House, will offer at public sale, on Saturday of next week, March 17th, a lot of personal property, consisting of one mare, sixteen bedsteads and bedding, stoves, chairs, tables, wood, coal, hay, oats, and many other articles; and on Tuesday following, March 20th, Mr. Michael Hoover, of Carroll township, will dispose of horses, cows, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and much other property, including a farm of fifty acres, in the same way.

—We are gratified to know that H. Kinkead, Esq. who had been confined to his house for two or three weeks owing to a severe cold, is able to be about and attend to his ordinary duties once more. Judge Kinkead is one of our most respected citizens, honest and trustworthy in all his business transactions, and enjoys, as he deserves, the entire confidence of our people. We need scarcely add that he is a Democrat of the old style, and always votes the straight ticket. Long may he live and ever may he prosper.

—We never could understand what Hon. John Reilly, late member of Congress from this district, had ever done during his official career that should make him the constant object of misrepresentation on part of the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*. Mr. Reilly is conceded to be a high-minded, honorable and honest gentleman, who leaves Congress with a clean and untarnished record, and in his retirement carries with him the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances who appreciate sterling worth and honest merit. We may have more to say about Mr. Reilly's course in Congress next week.

—We were glad to take by the hand the other day our sincere and honest friend, Mr. A. J. Fogle, of Altoona, junior member of the firm of O'Neil & Fogle, whose card, published elsewhere, fully explains the business in which he is engaged. Mr. Fogle was here on a peddling and rag and waste paper gathering expedition, and intends to return ere long and at stated intervals henceforth with like objects in view. We therefore advise all our readers in northern Cambria to save their rags, etc., and buy all the stationery and other articles in that line from the firm named, whose honesty and integrity we can fully vouch for.

—Our former townsman, F. P. Tierney, Esq., now of Altoona, has joined the Murphy movement, and under the inspiration of the new departure made a temperance speech at the Congregational church in this place on Tuesday evening last, but as we were not there to hear him we cannot say whether he did or did not repeat the forcible if not elegant remarks credited to him at a similar meeting in Altoona on Saturday night last, to wit: "Could we (the lawyers of course he meant) descend into the nethermost abyss of hell and hold private consultation with clients confined therein, nine out of ten would say that whiskey placed them there."

—Of all the citizens of the county in attendance at Court this week none were more welcome, so far as we were concerned, than our clever and jovial friend, Andrew Foster, of the well known and well appreciated mercantile firm of Geis, Foster & Quinn, of Johnstown, who it is truth to say have one of the largest and best arranged business houses and carry at all times the most immense, most varied and most complete stock of goods in their line that can be found in the State. More than that, they sell at prices which none but those who buy as heavily as they do could possibly hope to compete with. Give them a call early and often.

—Naly's opera house and the Lutheran church in Greensburg were destroyed by fire Tuesday night last, involving a loss of about $25,000 on the first (insured for $16,000) and some $8,000 (not insured) on the last mentioned building. The fire which manifested itself about midnight, caught from a heated stove in the rear of that structure, and the wind being very high the flames speedily communicated to the church edifice adjoining, with the result as above stated. Pieces of burning wood were also blown to considerable distances in all directions, and many houses were thereby set on fire, but fortunately these embryo conflagrations were nipped in the bud before much damage was done.

—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, deriving its information no doubt from the Johnstown *Tribune*, notes a singular accident which occurred at Cambria siding, this county, about half past five o'clock last Friday evening, and the escape made by an eastward bound freight train from being badly wrecked seems almost miraculous. Nearly all the cars were loaded with stock, and just as a certain point was reached a tree fell down on the south rail of the south track. There was no time to stop the momentum, and the engine was forced over the log, which was fortunately somewhat decayed at the part which rested on the rail. About fifteen cars followed before the train could be stopped, and on examination it was found that at the place where the tree struck the iron was broken in two places, yet singular to say the wheels of the locomotive and cars did not leave the track. A detention of over an hour was caused, as it became necessary to put in a new rail.

A CASE FOR THE NATURALISTS.—*Strange Freak of an Old Gander.*—Our valued friend, Mr. Davied Trexler, of Gallitzin township, to whom more than to any other man in the county we are under obligations for like favors in the past, tells us of an old gander in that township, the property of Mr. Bernard Myers, which has developed a most extraordinary affection for its master, and never loses an opportunity to manifest in its own peculiar way the faith that is in it. The gander in question has a female companion of his own species, but declines to associate or in any way recognize her royal gooseship, his heart seemingly being centred in Mr. Myers, whom he not only follows about like a dog whenever the opportunity offers, but remains as near as possible to that gentleman while he is pursuing his usual avocations about the farm, talking to him in the meantime like a Dutch uncle while Mr. M. remains within hearing. At night the old gander takes a position on the front porch of the house and it is said to be a veritable fact that the very moment Mr. Myers sets foot upon the floor in getting out of bed in the morning, the gladsome "quack! quack!" of his web-footed friend is about the first sound that greets his ears. And what is still more singular is the alleged fact that no other footstep in the house meets with a like recognition, or indeed any recognition at all, from the same source. This singular manifestation of love for a human being on part of one among the least impressible of all domestic fowls, strikes us as a rather a strange anomoly, and as such we commend it to the attention of those who take an interest in what seems to be more than a manifestation of mere brute instinct.

THE LLOYD BANKRUPTCY CASE.—On Thursday last, in the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, the case of Thomas L. Richey *et. al.* vs. Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., came up again. Certain creditors asked, and leave was granted, to file intervening petitions. On the 21st ult., the Court made a decision, published in our last, finding that the creditors petitioning were short $90,000 of the statutory amount to throw Mr. Lloyd into bankruptcy. The additional petitions filed on this occasion amounted to $127,000. On Friday a rule issued to show cause why the record should not be amended as respects the filing of petitions under order of the 8th ult., so that the date of filing should be made August 23, 1876. On Saturday the Court ordered the petitioners to show cause why the petition left with Register Shaffer, at Altoona, should not be referred to the Register. Returnable the 10th inst. On Monday the order of reference made on the 3d inst. was revoked.

This case drags itself along very slowly, and if it takes Judge Ketcham as long to render a decision on the offer to amend the record and grant the prayor of the petitioning creditors as in the first instance, another year will have elapsed ere these interested will know whether Mr. Lloyd's affairs are to be wound up in bankruptcy, or at the hands of his assignees, as first proposed.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—In giving place two weeks ago to a communication from Mr. A. J. Rhey in which he took exceptions to certain conclusions reached by the Auditors in their statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county, the FREEMAN did what it always does, conceded the right to criticize the acts of the people's servants, no matter whether friend or foe might feel aggrieved thereby. Not so with the Johnstown *Tribune*, however, which seized upon Mr. Rhey's communication as a sweet morsel to roll under its slanderous tongue, and with that contemptible spirit which it always manifests towards the Democratic party and its representatives, and seemingly forgetful of the fact that a Republican Auditor approved and endorsed the errors, if errors they were, that paper hastened to lay the communication referred to before its readers; but when Mr. F. P. McCormick, one of the County Auditors, replied through our last issue to Mr. Rhey's strictures, as was right and proper he should do, the *Tribune* did not have manliness enough, which of course could not be looked for in that direction, to publish the rejoinder and give its readers the opportunity to judge for themselves whether Mr. Rhey's position was well taken or not. Could blind partizanship go further?

—We have received a reply from Mr. A. J. Rhey to Mr. F. P. M'Cormick, but as we have already given both gentlemen a hearing, and do not think it worth while to continue the controversy through our columns, we respectfully decline to publish the communication in question. We deem it proper, however, to remark that Mr. Rhey declares that he paid through his own exertions every cent of the amount he was in default to the State as County Treasurer, and that he considers it unkind to refer to the matter at this time. Beyond that we have no comment to make, except to remind those whom we are told look upon our publication of the first article as rather a breach of friendship, that we deem all the official acts of a public servant fit subjects for discussion, and if the gentleman who may possibly feel aggrieved was a brother instead of a warm personal friend of our own, we should not have hesitated about doing what we did do.

DEATH OF A FORMER EBENSBURG LADY.—We sincerely regret to announce, as we do in the proper department this week; the death of Mrs. Robert T. Shank, which occurred at the residence of her husband, in Erie, Pa., on Saturday morning last. Mrs. Shank was a daughter of Mr. Henry Foster, the well known proprietor of the Cambria House in this place, and being a handsome and amiable young lady, was universally esteemed and respected. She was married here a few years ago to Mr. Shank, and with him went to his home in the city in which she died. She was in the twenty-fourth year of her age, and was the mother of two children. All the citizens of Ebensburg will remember and long cherish the memory of Mrs. Shank, and her father and very excellent mother, as well as her stricken husband, have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

MORE THAN WORTH THE PAY.—When you visit Pittsburgh, and desire to get a meal, lunch, etc., you should try the "Young Men's Home," which is located on Duquesne Way, between Suspension and Hand Street Bridges. At this establishment you can get a first-class meal for the small sum of fifteen cents; or a lunch for five cents only. The lunch is made up of Coffee, Rolls, Meat, Eggs, Vegetables, Cold Dishes, &c., and similar to that used in private families. The "Young Men's Home" is known as being a pleasantly located and modern furnished Hotel, with pleasant parlors and reading rooms, and airy, well lighted sleeping apartments, while all the varities of an excellent market are represented upon the Hotel or lunch tables. This is what has long been wanted in that city for the accommodation of the public, both ladies and gentlemen.

BOSHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home, and is the only successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can get of your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.

PARENTS INTERESTED.—We call the attention of parents to the advertisement in this paper of the Blairsville Ladies' Seminary. It sets forth very clearly the rates, etc., which must be acknowledged as being very low, when it is taken into consideration the high character and standing of the institution. It is one of the oldest seminaries of the kind west of the mountains, and as an evidence of its merits and prosperity, and how the public appreciate the same, its patronage has been steadily increasing every year, until now it is very large. Perfectly healthy location and the accomodations acknowledged to be the best of any similar place of education.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court convened at 11 A. M., on Monday. Hon. John Dean, President, and Hons. John Flanagan and John D. Thomas, Associate Judges, on the bench. The list of Grand Jurors were called and twenty-two answered to their names. Mr. Samuel Cover, on account of deafness, was excused, and Mr. Emery West of Conemaugh borough, chosen foreman.

Forty-three traverse jurors answered to their names, four of whom were excused.

The constables from the various districts made their quarterly returns and the constables recently elected were sworn into office, to take effect April 1st, 1877.

A large amount of business was transacted in the Quarter Sessions, of which the following is a report:

Com'th vs. Geo. Sherry—seduction and surety of the peace; Teresa Gray, prosecutrix. The attending physician certified that prosecutrix could not appear in Court just now without endangering her life, and asked for a continuance, which was granted.

Com'th vs. Edgar Evans—fornication and bastardy. The child being dead, a *nol. pros.* was entered, a satisfactory understanding having been arrived by the parties interested.

Com'th vs. David Kilgore—fornication and bastardy. Case settled and *nol. pros.* entered.

Com'th vs. Samuel Griffith—aggravated assault and battery. Verdict, guilty.

Com'th vs. Jacob Erb—seduction. *Nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant. Margaret J Noon, prosecutrix.

Com'th vs. Margaret Weddell—malicious mischief. Verdict, guilty.

Com'th vs. Joseph Davis, Charles Murphy, Edward Jones and John Walsh—riot and assault and battery upon railroad train men at East Conemaugh. Guilty of assault and battery, and not guilty of riot.

Com'th vs. James Hasson and Thomas Hasson—assault and battery and highway robbery; Edward Slick, prosecutor. This was a case from Conemaugh borough, all the parties being boys from 14 to 16 years of age. Defendants found not guilty.

Com'th vs. Joseph Stibech, Jr.—aggravated assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Com'th vs. John G. Hassinger—larceny by bailee. The defendant was treasurer of a lodge of Knights of Honor in Johnstown, and decamped with eighty-five dollars of the funds. Verdict, guilty.

Com'th vs. Thomas L. Rager—fornication and bastardy. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, $30 for lying-in expenses, and $1 per week for support of the child for seven years.

Com'th vs. George Sherry, Jr.—assault and battery; D. L. Edwards, prosecutor. Verdict, guilty.

Com'th vs. George Sherry, jr.—assault and battery; Albert Farbaugh, prosecutor. Verdict, guilty.

Com'th vs. Daniel Hildebrand—fornication and bastardy; Mary Paul, prosecutrix. Defendant pleads guilty. Usual sentence imposed.

Com'th vs. Daniel McClorkey—assault and battery with intent to commit a rape; Mary Noel, prosecutrix. Not a true bill.

Com'th vs. Daniel Porter and Miles Edmunston, jr.—larceny and receiving stolen goods. Vitus Phister, prosecutor. Under bond for appearance at next term.

Com'th vs. Jacob Bee—abduction of a child; Bartholomew Sutton, prosecutor. Jury find defendant not guilty, but that he pay three-fourths of the costs and the prosecutor one-fourth. Bee not appearing, his recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. Pat. Boucher and Daniel M. Canan—larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Tittle, prosecutor. Verdict, guilty.

Com'th vs. Patrick Boucher and James Goggin—burglary and larceny; Chas. H. Suppes, prosecutor. Both plead guilty and submit.

Com'th vs. Patrick Boucher and James Goggin—burglary and larceny; William Lightner, prosecutor. Boucher pleads guilty and *nol. pros.* entered as to Goggin.

Com'th vs. Patrick Boucher—larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendant pleads guilty and submits.

Com'th vs. Daniel McDevitt and Pat. Boucher—larceny and receiving stolen goods; John F. Selgh, prosecutor. Boucher pleads guilty and McDevitt found guilty of receiving stolen goods.

Com'th vs. David M. Canan and Pat. Boucher—burglary; Michl Finnegan, prosecutor. Defendants plead guilty and submit.

Com'th vs. William Lavelly—intimidation and bastardy; Sarah Foster, prosecutrix. Found guilty and the usual sentence imposed.

Com'th vs. John Williams—larceny of a cow from Mrs. Tilhe Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township. Jury find defendant guilty without leaving the box.

Com'th vs. Wm. Robinson, Samuel Brown, James W. Haines and Charles Briggs—riot and assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, Philip Burkett, to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Wm. Lloyd—surety of the peace. Daniel Dittinger, prosecutor. Defendant to enter into a bond for $200 to keep the peace for one year.

COMMON PLEAS.

Charles Klein vs. M. H. Nathanson & Co.—action for debt. Verdict for plaintiff, $222.70.

Marshall Bros. & Co. vs. Linton & Son—action for debt. Verdict for plaintiff, 234.44.

L. A. Fyan & Co. vs. Linton & Son—action for debt. Verdict for plaintiffs, $262.95.

Billings & Wilcock vs. Jas. S. Lewis—action for debt. Verdict for plaintiffs, $206.39.

SENTENCES.

John Williams, convicted of stealing a cow, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of two years and six months in the penitentiary.

David M. Canan and Patrick Boucher, larceny and burglary, each $20 fine, costs of prosecution, and one year in the penitentiary for the first and two years for the second offence.

David McDevitt, receiving stolen goods, fine and costs as above, and two years in the penitentiary.

Jas. Goggin, larceny, fine and costs as above, and one year in the penitentiary.

John G. Hassinger, larceny by bailee, $100 fine and costs of prosecution, and one year in the penitentiary.

George Sherry, jr., assault and battery on R. Edwards, $10 and costs; assault and battery on A. Farabaugh, $10 and costs, and ninety days in county prison.

Samuel Griffith, aggravated assault and battery, $10 and costs, and sixty days in county prison.

Margaret Weddle, malicious mischief, $5 and costs, and ten days in county prison.

Joseph Davis, Charles Murphy, Edward Jones and John Walsh, all tramps, $5 each and costs, and forty days in county prison.

Court adjourned on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, a. m. An Argument Court will be held Tuesday, April 3d, 1877.

Communication.

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.

MR. EDITOR—During the past two weeks Ebensburg has undergone an experience in "temperance reform" the like of which was never known before in this community. The movement began by two prayer-meetings held in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 27th and 28th.

The meetings have been conducted on the plan inaugurated by Francis Murphy, the great apostle of temperance. The basis of the work is "the help of God," and the motto of the workers, "with malice toward none and charity for all."

Starting with such principles, the movement has been very successful. Heretofore the greatties of "the common brotherhood" of men have been to a great degree ignored and disregarded: The drinking man, the drunkard, and the vender of intoxicating liquors, have either been made a laughing stock or held up to scorn. In the present reformation the heart of fellowship and love and the hand of help and assistance are extended to all classes of men. No sectarian principle or political prejudice enter into the work, and nothing is recognized save man's love for man.

On Thursday night, March 1st, the Murphy pledge was first offered to the people of Ebensburg. Meetings have been held nightly since that time and up to the present writing 446 persons have signed the pledge, and a goodly proportion of whom have heretofore been hard drinkers.

On Sabbath night the work was taken charge of by Mr. Mark Wilson, of Beaufort, S. C., who, being a reformed drunkard, did efficient service in the cause, and by his manly bearing, his sincerity and earnestness, no less than by the telling practical experience, brought many of "the boys" to sign the pledge. He was assisted for two nights by Mr. J. C. Gobright, a reformed drunkard and former editor of the New York *Path-Finder*.

On Tuesday evening "the boys" were temporarily organized into "The Young Men's Temperance Union," when the following officers were elected: President, Lem. Davis; Vice President, Lewis Rogers; Secretary, Festus Lloyd; Executive Committee, Sam'l W. Davis, Jas. M. Singer and Jno. Griffiths. The work still progresses and the meetings will be continued during the present week, and on Thursday evening speaking will be present from Pittsburgh, among whom will be Maj. Butler, Master of Union Depot.

The best feeling prevails on all hands, for "the boys" are working on the motto "with malice toward none and charity for all," and we are sure that all are willing to say "God help the boys!" TEMPERANCE.

Ebensburg, March 7, 1877.

—The Altoona *Globe* says that a lady named Price, who died in that city on Saturday last of typhoid fever, was the third person who was buried from the same house during the past three months. Two weeks ago a son of Mrs. Price lost his wife, and a few weeks prior to the latter sad event Mrs. Price lost both a mother and sister from the same dread disease. Truly misfortunes do not always come singly, and in their many sad bereavements the friends and neighbors of the family deeply sympathize.

TROUBLESOME CHRONIC DISEASES.—There are multitudes of Chronic diseases which beset and afflict hundreds of our readers, which in a vast majority of cases, are easily within the reach of cure. The class embraces so many maladies that it were tedious as well as useless to name most of them—Dropsy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Old and Stubborn Ulcers and Fever Sores; Neuralgia, Head-aches, Contracted Limbs, all, or most of which are, by proper treatment, curable. Consumption, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles and Fistula make up another class, equally remediable under the improved methods of medicine, which deep research into its hidden powers have brought to light. Dr. Keyser of 120 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, has investigated these diseases as well as other obscure chronic affections, which has enabled him to promise a cure whenever a cure is at all possible; his office is easily reached, and persons desiring to consult him, can take the morning cars, in most cases, and return home the same day. Dr. Keyser is the proprietor of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, the great remedy for Consumption, now sold in pint bottles, at $1 each.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

Immense Stock.

LOW PRICES.

We invite special attention to our extraordinary large stock of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, which we are still enabled to offer at the EXTREME LOW PRICES OF LAST SEASON. We have a full assortment of BLACK SILKS of all the best makes in the market, which we warrant to wear and give satisfaction; also, all the new dark and medium shades in PLAIN COLORED SILKS for Spring, from $1.25 per yard and upwards. These goods are extra good value, and are unsurpassed for variety and richness of colors. Samples sent by mail on application.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth Ave. and Market St.,
PITTSBURGH.

—A continuance until the next term of Court was on Monday last granted, on motion of Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., counsel for petitioners, in the matter of the application of certain citizens of Washington and Summerhill townships, praying for the formation of a new township out of portions of the two districts named, the boundaries whereof have not yet been designated. The proposed new township of Dean, which, as our readers are already aware, is to be taken off of Clearfield and Gallitzin townships, has not yet been finally acted upon, owing to the fact that the viewers have not yet completed their labors.

OBITUARY.

SHANK.—Died, of consumption, in Erie, Pa., on Saturday, March 3, 1877, Mrs. MARY SHANK, wife of Mr. Robert T. Shank, of said city, and daughter of Mr. Henry Foster, of this place, in the 24th year of her age.

GLASS.—Died, in Munster township, on Sunday, March 4, 1877, Mr. AUGUSTINE GLASS, aged about 44 years.

NOTICE.—The annual election of a Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Ebensburg, on the 2d day of APRIL next, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Secretary.

March 9, 1877.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—JAMES C. MURRAY *vs.* SAMUEL F. WIRE.—No. 30, March Term, 1877, E. D.

The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, MARCH 30th, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his said appointment, at which time and place all persons will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. G. LAKE, Auditor.

March 7, 1877.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of funds in the hands of WM. J. BUCK, Assignee of WM. COLE, to and among those entitled to receive the same, sat at his office on Wednesday, Feb 21st, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time the matter was continued without a day; and my appointment as Auditor having been continued by the Court at March Term, 1877, notice is hereby given that a final hearing in the case will be had at my office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all parties interested are invited to attend.

J. G. LAKE, Auditor.

March 7, 1877.-3t.

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.—Spring session of 20 weeks opened FEBRUARY 1st, 1877. Rates lower than most other Seminaries with equal advantages and facilities.

Boarding, use of room and furniture	$85.00
Tuition in English Branches, advanced	20.00
preparatory	10.00
Light and fuel	6.00
Washing, plain pieces, per dozen (dresses extra)	50
Stationery (copy-books, pens, ink, chalk)	1.50

Music, &c., at usual rates.

Reduction made for daughters of Ministers.

Location easy of access and very healthy and pleasant. Address, for full particulars,

[3-9-1m.] J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg,

On Saturday, March 31st, 1877,

At 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate of which CATHARINE TODD died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND situate in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 63 feet on Lloyd street and extending back 264 feet to Ogle street, adjoining Mary Ann street on the east and Lot No. 163 on the west, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES MYERS,
Adm'r of CATHARINE TODD, dec'd.

March 9, 1877.-3t.

O'NEIL & FOGLE,
(Successors to Akers & O'Neil,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STATIONERY,
PAPER BAGS,
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&c., &c., &c.,
809 East 12th Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Highest cash prices paid for scrap paper, old paper and rags. [3-9-1m.]

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned Executrix of WM. LARIMER, late of Cambria township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at her residence on the premises,

On Saturday, March 31st, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OF LAND situate in Cambria township aforsaid, adjoining lands Bennett, Williams, heirs of David Powell, and others, containing about 20.3 Acres, 50 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE, LOG BARN and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

MARY J. LARIMER,
(3-9-3t.) Executrix of WM. LARIMER, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Hotel of J. S. Kiel, in the village of Portage,

On Saturday, March 31st, 1877,

At 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, of which JAMES J. M'GOUGH died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND situate in the village of Portage, Washington township Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Wm. McKenzie, I. C. Caldwell, and others, containing FORTY PERCHES more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story PLANK HOUSE.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bond of the purchaser.

DANIEL BOYLE
VALENTINE CRAMER,
Executors of JAMES J. M'GOUGH, dec'd.

March 9, 1877. 3t.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

'Boss' Bargains --AT-- M. L. OATMAN'S CHEAP Cash Store!

THE ONLY
CASH STORE!
IN EBENSBURG!

Bargains in Dry Goods.
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Bargains in Boots and Shoes.
Bargains in Groceries.
Bargains in Queensware.
Bargains in Glassware.
Bargains in Goods of all kind.

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AT OATMAN'S CASH STORE

MUSLINS - - - 6 to 12 Cents.
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GINGHAMS - - - 10 Cents.
DRESS GOODS - 10 to 75 Cents.
FLANNELS lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg.
LADIES' SHAWLS, $1.50 to $3.
Ladies' Felt Skirts, good, 75 Cts.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Shoes and Gaiters,
FROM 25 TO 50 CENTS
CHEAPER PER PAIR
Than at other Store in Town.

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OATMAN'S CASH STORE!
WHERE
EVERYBODY
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Their Friends
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Choice Flower and Garden Seeds,
STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC
New Sorts, by Mail.

PLANTS of the newest and improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass Horticultural Society in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flowers, Garden, Tree, Evergreen Herb

THE WILD DOGS OF AFRICA.

Almost every quarter of the globe, where the large varieties of *feræ naturæ* are not thoroughly kept in subjection, has its variety of wild dogs. These animals almost invariably combine in large numbers for the purpose of circumventing their prey, which, as a rule, consists of the noblest variety of game.

In India the dholes even attack and overcome the royal tiger, while the North American prairies and plains resound with the long drawn and wild howl of the coyote while on the track of deer or other large game of the forest or plain. In Africa, and especially in the Somali country, and even nearer the regions in the direction of the Cape, a variety of old dog exists, which commits terrible ravages amongst the flocks and herds. When these are too well protected, and hunger drives them to seek a meal elsewhere, they, like their congeners, turn their attention to prey of which it would be thought they would have an instinctive dread. With them, however, they appear to be aware of the grand principle that union is strength, and, accordingly, they unite in a vast pack, and, with the aid of their wonderful instinct and exquisite noses, hunt the largest, fleetest and most wary of the large African game to a standstill, and then tear it to a piecemeal.

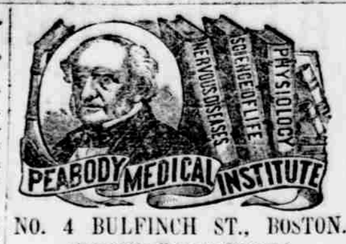
The Hon W. H. Drummond, in his notes on "The Large Fame of Africa," says it is a marvelous sight to see a pack of these hunting, and drawing cover after cover, their sharp, bell like notes ringing through the air, while a few of the fastest of their number take up their station along the expected line of run—the wind, the nature of the ground, and the habits of the game, all taken into consideration, with the most wonderful skill; and then to see them after they have found going at their long, unswerving gallop, so close together that a sheet might cover them, while those who have been stationed, or had stationed themselves—it is hard to say which—drop in one by one, as they find themselves unable to make the running any longer; and the chase generally a gnu or a water antelope, pressed first by one and then by another, though it may distance the pack for a while, soon comes back to it, and is almost invariably run into. "The only thing to which I can compare these animals,' says Mr. Drummond, "and their instinct, as people call it, is a pack of hounds, hunted and whipped in by members of their own body, and combining in one human reason and brute cunning and power."

He states that they do not show the slightest fear of man, and although he has shot one or two at various times, on other occasions he has not dared to meddle with them for fear of their combining in an attack on him. Mr. Drummond says that he once remembers coming upon a pack of them scattered asleep in the long grass on the side of a hill, before he knew they were there. One jumped up at his feet, and running a few yards, faced around and began to give tongue. This signal roused up more, until the grass seemed to become alive with them, some jumping around him and joining in the chorus, but none attempting to run away. Being rather alarmed, Mr. Drummond picked out the two most clamorous, and shot them, where upon the others retired, but only very slowly.

They are curious-looking animals, and have, as is common with all wild dogs, the erect ear. Their skins are variegated, and they can, according to Schweinfurth, be trained to hunt, when they become almost invaluable to the natives. Indeed, Livingstone mentions that the natives of the Kalihari Desert break and train them for hunting. There are two varieties mentioned by some authors, but Mr. Drummond says he has only met with one, of which Burton gives the following account: "The Waraba or Durwa is according to Mr. Blyth, the distinguished naturalist, of the Asiatic Society's Museum, at Calcutta, *Canis pictus seu Venaticus* (*Lycaon pictus*, or wild hounde of the Cape-Boers). It seems to to the *chien sauvage*, or *chyen* of the French traveler, Delagorgue, who in his 'Voyage dans L'Afrique Australe,' minutely and diffusely describes it."

NOMADIC LIFE.—The wild Bedouins roam over Arabia, Irak and the eastern and the southeastern parts of Syria. They live in tribes of from 200 to 20,000, moving from place to place as the exigencies of their flocks and herds require. From the earliest ages they have led a pastoral life, dwelling in tents and rearing cattle, with which they supplied the cities, going out on plundering excursions or spending their leisure time in horse-racing, athletic sports, and, since the introduction of tobacco, smoking. All domestic labor, except milking and spinning, is left to the women and slaves. The women also perform the part of hair-dressers to their husbands in curling their locks. The Bedouin despises all labor, and is proud of his liberty and genealogy, which he traces back to Mohammed, Ishmael, or Joktam.

A REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.—Drop three or four drops of glycerine in the ear before retiring at night; in the morning syringe the ear with warm water, and continue this practice faithfully for some time. The deafness and singing often result from a collection of wax on the tympanum or drum of the ear, and the glycerine has the effect to loosen it, while the water removes it. I have known this experiment to be successfully tried on persons eighty years old, when the hearing would naturally be very imperfect.



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JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscreet use or excesses of mature years.

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N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. [7 7.-1y.]

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It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

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April 24, 1876.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

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OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp and a full reply after examination, will be given you without charge.

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MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
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CARPETS,	your Carpets	OIL CLOTHS,
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DRY GOODS,	MURRAY,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	who keeps the	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	largest assort-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ment in the city	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	and sells at pri-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ces which other	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	dealers cannot	AND NOTIONS,
Great Variety,	match. Wake	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	up when you go	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	there, and find	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	the place where	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	no advantage is	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	taken and no	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	tricks of trade	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	practiced—at	Great Variety.

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[1-5.] Altoona, Pa. [6m.]

A CERTAIN HEADACHE CURE.

A HARMLESS VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and the discovery of a physician, the Victor Headache Powder has been proven a positively sure cure for the most distressing cases of Sick or Nervous Headache, Morning Sickness and Neuralgia, a single powder actually curing in ten minutes when all other means fail. We have had a wonderful experience with it and the ten cent trial pack of two powders can be had by addressing the proprietors, J. R. HEISEY & CO., SALEM, N. J., who will cheerfully mail them post paid, or by applying to LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists everywhere; and it is with well merited confidence they are offered as a thorough cure for all distresses of the head. [1-12.-1y.]

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE at No. 319 Market street, Philadelphia for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS for domestic use, and will at all times keep on assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

JACOBS & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-13.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA.—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general an summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.

W. J. BONNER.
Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf.

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
Cornr Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
GREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[3-8-76. tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

TWO GREAT STORMS.

The most terrible storm which has, perhaps, ever occurred is that which has been called the great storm. It occurred, or rather its worst effects were experienced, on October 10, 1780. Generated probably in mid-Atlantic, not far from the equator, it was first felt in Barbados, where trees and houses were blown down. At Martinique the storm overtook a French transport fleet and entirely destroyed it. There were forty vessels, conveying 4,000 soldiers, and the Governor of Martinique reported their fate to the French Government in three words—"The vessel disappeared." Nine thousand persons perished at Martinique and 1,000 at St. Pierre, where not a house was left standing. St. Domingo, St. Vincent, St. Eustache, and Porto Rico were next visited and devastated, while scarcely a single vessel near this part of the cyclone's track was afloat on October 11. At Port Royal the cathedral, seven churches, and 1,400 houses were blown down, and 1,600 sick and wounded persons were buried beneath the ruins of the hospital. At the Bermudas 50 British ships were driven ashore, 2 line-of-battle ships went down at sea, and 22,000 perished. Perhaps the most remarkable effects of the storm in this portion of its course were those experienced in the Leeward Islands. The hurricane drove a twelve-pounder cannon a distance of 400 feet. Those who lived in the government buildings took refuge in the central part, where circular walls nearly a yard thick seemed to afford promise of safety. But at 11:00 o'clock the wind had broken down parts of these walls and lifted off the roof. As in great floods, a common terror preserves peace among animals which usually war upon each other, so during the great storm human passions were for the time quelled by the fiercer war of the elements. Among the ships destroyed at Martinique were two English war-ships. Twenty-five sailors who survived surrendered themselves prisoners to the Marquis of Bouille, the Governor of the island, but he sent them to St. Lucie, writing to the English Governor of that island that "he was unwilling to retain as prisoners men who had fallen into his hands during a disaster from which so many have suffered." The great storm of 1780 must not be confounded with the storm remembered for so many years in Great Britain as the great storm. The latter occurred on November 26, 1703, and its worst effects were experienced not as usual in the tropics, but in Western Europe. The great tempest of November, 1703, the only tempest which, in our latitude, says Macaulay, has equalled the rage of a tropical hurricane, had left a dreadful recollection in the minds of all men. No other tempest was ever in this country the occasion of a Parliamentary address or of a public fast. Whole fleets have been cast away. Large mansions have been blown down. One prelate had been buried beneath the ruins of his palace. London and Bristol had presented the appearance of cities just sacked. Hundreds of families were still in mourning. The prostrate trunks of large trees, and the ruins of houses still attested, in all the Southern counties, the fury of the blast. But Macaulay strangely omits to mention one of the most striking events connected with this terrible storm—the destruction of the Eddystone Lighthouse. Winstanley, architect of the first Eddystone Lighthouse, was confident that it could resist the fiercest storm which ever blew, and expressed a hope that he might be in it when such a storm raged. On November 26 he arrived with a party of men who were engaged to repair the building. The great storm soon after began to blow, and raged throughout the night. On the morning of the 27th no trace of the lighthouse was to be seen.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Centre County *Reporter* relates the following remarkable story: "Three years ago the hair of a little girl named Mayes was cut off. It has attained a growth of 21 inches since then to the present time and in great profusion. We have a remarkable circumstance in hair-ology to relate, which may be as new to others as it was to us, and, if a fact, will be considered as valuable knowledge by all who prize a lock of hair from a dear relative or friend. Mr. Wm. T. Mayes and lady called at the *Reporter* office a few mornings ago, with their little rosy cheeked daughter aged between five and six years. Three years ago the hair of this little girl was cut; by our measurement the other day we find it 21 inches in length, and in great profusion, which is an extraordinary growth in that period of time, 3 years. But the remarkable part is, the parents inform us that when their daughter's hair was cut, three years ago, the mother put a small portion of it, about one inch in length, into a small vial, which had contained cinnamon drops, but which had been previously cleansed. In this vial a little bunch of hair was placed, corked and put into a chest, and forgotten, until two years ago, when finding it accidentally Mrs. Mayes was astonished to see the vial nearly full, the hair having grown all the time and now the bottle is full and some half dozen hairs have found their way out between the cork and glass. From the curls in the bottle we judge they are the same length as the hair upon the little girl's head at this time, and of the exact color. The bottle we are told has never been uncorked since the hair was first put into it, and the parents fear to open it lest an entrance of fresh air might disturb its growth. This vial has been left at our office for a short time, where any one can see it. Mr. Mayes and lady vouch for the correctness of the fact and we have no reason to doubt their story."

THE GOSPEL OF MERIT.—Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "*whys*" and "*wherefores*" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes *torpid liver* and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "*know thyself*" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 100 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PREPARATION so widely and favorably known as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, needs few words of praise from us. This compound has won its way to the highest favor in the public mind; and multitudes, who have vainly used other remedies for the restoration of their hair, have, on trying the Sicilian Renewer, been made glad by the speedy restoration of their gray hair to its natural color, and the thin locks thickened up, as in the days of early youth. It also prevents the hair falling out, makes it soft and glossy, and is altogether the best preparation for its intended purposes before the public.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18.'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27, '72.]

THE CROWDS OF PEOPLE
WHO DAILY CONGREGATE AT THE
NEW CASH STORE
—OF—
PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & CO.,
BEAR AWAY WITH THEM
AMPLE TESTIMONY
THAT THE
Great Eldorado
—FOR—
CHEAP GOODS
OF ALL KINDS
HAS BEEN FOUND AT LAST!
—WHERE—
BETTER BARGAINS!
AND MORE OF THEM!
FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY,
CAN BE HAD THAN AT
Any Other STORE in Northern Cambria.
—AND THE—
REASON WHY THIS IS THUS
will be apparent to all when we say, as we can and do without fear of successful contradiction from any source, that

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK
to be found in Ebensburg;
WE SELL FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY
—treating our customers all alike;
WE ACCUMULATE NO BAD DEBTS
for cash buyers to pay;
WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN BLANKETS,
Flannels, Cassimeres, &c.;
WE BUY ALL OUR OTHER GOODS
in large quantities and at the lowest prices attainable; hence it is that we are enabled to
SELL AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES
than the credit system will afford.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
and invite comparison as to the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them.

We Receive New Goods Every Day

and give our customers the benefit of any decline in price as soon as it occurs.

WE MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED LUMBERMEN'S FLANNEL.

WE WANT AND WILL PAY THE BEST PRICES FOR
500 DOZEN EGGS,
500 KEGS OF BUTTER,
2,000 Lbs. FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

NOTE.—Having recently enlarged our Store Rooms to double their former capacity, we are better prepared than ever to accommodate and wait upon the many who daily throng our establishment in quest of good goods at bottom prices, and would therefore solicit all who have not yet paid us a visit to do so at once, and be convinced, as we are sure they will be, that we mean exactly what we say when we assure all the world and the rest of mankind that we are on the warpath against high prices and intend to fight it out to the bitter end. So bring along your cash or produce and see what you will see in the way of big bargains,

Respectfully yours,
Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co.
Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1876.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
Provisions and Feed
OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH
WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE
such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12.'76.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, up stairs, corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business confided with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-1-y.]

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. July 14, 1876.-tf.

CURIOUS IRISH CUSTOM.

In a rather retired part of the S[illegible] of Ireland, near the famous Skib[illegible] een, a curious and not uninteresting custom prevails called "Shraftin." It takes its name from Shrove (otherwise Shraft) Tuesday, on which a regular matrimonial "Tattersall" is held, where all the "likely boys and girls" in the parish are on view, and all the "matches" of the year are made. For days before there is a stir in the neighborhood—the twitter runs through the entire population. There is a universal shine and a buying of ribbons; every one you meet on the road holds out a hand for a "six pence;" and you can speak to a domestic servant without her hanging out signals of distress. Indeed there is this objectionable to the proceeding, that it disorganizes one's establishment; for just as you have caught and trained a neat-handed Phyllis for yourself, she is sure to be pounced upon and carried off by some of the coast-guards, who also attend the shrafting from the fort to the village near at hand. The shrafting is in itself a pretty sight, and would furnish a subject for the pencil of a wandering artist, if such came that way. The girls stand in a row on the village green under the spreading branches of a fine old copper beech tree. There is every expression on their face—anxiety, curiosity, hope, pity, dull stupidity, sharp shrewdness, interest; and here and there you come on such a pretty countenance with that indescribable half-pensive, shy look in her eyes which Maclise has caught in perfection. At a distance are clustered a lot of shame-faced looking men—"the boys," they are called—all in their Sunday suits and evidently ill at ease, eying with some distrust the superior attractions of the coast guards, who are like the cock of the coats, favorites among the ladies. The fact that in reality matters little or nothing, the real conduct of the affair is in the hands of "the powers that be"—the fathers and mothers, who negotiate and quarrel over their respective rights, sometimes breaking up the negotiations abruptly and carrying off the reluctant daughter, as the case may be, as the latter would an insalubrious beast from a fair. Of course little bits of romance crop up here as elsewhere; cases of love versus love, and young hearts will have the highest bidder, just as they do in a Belgravian drawing room.—*Chambers Journal.*

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.—An exchange says: The origin of the sign $ for dollars is as follows: The Spanish word for dollar is "peso," the plural, "pesos." In old spelling accounts the word is written ps, and placed before the numerals. Hence we find it abbreviated into P[illegible]. Then we find the small "p" used, the letter "s" placed on the lower part of the "p." Next that the curve of the "p" is omitted, which gives the present dollar sign, $. To make two long strokes in the sign is a modern practice. Thus the original equivalent for the word "peso" is ps.

The Philadelphia *Press* thus relates on the subject: There is a small difficulty in ascertaining the origin of the dollar mark. The Encyclopedia of Commerce" says that the Spanish dollars once coined here were called "pieces of 8 reals," being of eight reals stamped on one side "8 R"), the two vertical lines running through the figure 8 to indicate, $, to distinguish it from the numeral. A correspondent refers us "the same mark is used on the reis of Portugal or Brazil, where there are no dollars or pieces of 8—thus a milreis is indicated by 1$. Speaking of the Spanish dollar, the "New American Encyclopedia" says: "The best known variety was the pillar dollar, so called from the two pillars on the reverse, representing the pillars, the ancient name of the opposite promontories of the straits of Gibraltar. The rule initialed on these rude pillars in waiting room of the Bank being by scroll, is said to have been the origin of the dollar mark now universally familiar." The authority adds, however, that the derivation of the mark from the Spanish dollars being called "pieces of eight" is a more plausible explanation.

GREAT BRIDGES IN ENGLAND.—One of the finest engineering structures of its kind in the world is the railway bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, just completed after eight years of labor. The centre pier, which supports the massive swing girder, weighs 1,200 tons, and is said to be the largest in Europe. The gigantic fabric has a total length, between the abutments, of 530 feet, and total width of 31 feet, the width of the roadway being 19 feet, while that of the footpaths is 5 feet and 9 feet.

The first stone of the Tay Bridge was laid on the Fifeshire side of the Tay, in July, 1871. The success of the undertaking was that of the well-known engineering the important manufacturing town of D